B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 205— BOMBAY FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1924 TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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SHIPPING

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
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Telephone No. 1226.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via. Malabar.
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Aug.	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16.385
27th „	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,272
25th „	CALEDONIA	..	7,627
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..	..	15.993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th „ 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,315
17th „	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
24th „	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
28th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,903
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,402

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	3,285
26th „	DURENDA* ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept.	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,819	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
22th Aug.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd Sept.	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
„ „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
5th „	JANUS ..	Calcutta via Colombo

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until Saturday the 6th September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka-Maru.	S. Kameyama	4469	20th Aug.	2nd Sept.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	31st. „	11th Sept.
* Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept	29th „
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th „	12th Oct.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito.	5339	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wada	5845	7 Oct.	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES:

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £8,686,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djemoer	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.

TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar Bombay.
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"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
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INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS

VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Head Office:
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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?

Write for particulars to:—

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme,

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS all over India. For full particulars apply to Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11035

WANTED—AGENTS, pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 500, to secure advertisements for Commercial Directory. Apply with one anna stamp for prospectus to SUPERINTENDENT, Bharat Directory-i-Hind, AMRITSAR.
A R11050

WANTED—Gujarati Hindu to collect rent of eight buildings, and keep accounts. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Those who could deposit Rs. 2,000 as security alone need apply Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11058

WANTED—A qualified and well-experienced ACCOUNTANT. Apply in own hand, stating salary and qualifications to THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
A 20544

WANTED—A MANAGER and an AGENT, for the Benares Bank, Limited. Salary according to qualifications. Applications giving full particulars and previous experience of Banking should be made not later than the 20th September, 1924, to G. P. DHAWAN, The Benares Bank, Ltd., Benares City.
A 20437

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—A decent, airy, one storeyed BUNGALOW with out-houses, Servants quarters, garrages and a big compound. Spacious accommodation for two families, at Pali Hill Road, Bandra. Apply to MOHOMED SUBJALLY, Esq., c/o Subjally Cassum Visram, Chakla Street, Bombay No. 3.
C R11056

TO LET—Two up-to-date FLATS in our new building at Hughes Road. All modern conveniences, roomy and airy, rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay.
C 20327

HOTELS

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6½ Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA HAIR OIL.
Serves the THREEFOLD purpose of a Hair Douche, a Hair Oil and a Hair Tonic. Keeps the Brain cool and so highly recommended for mental workers, especially Students and Business men. Scented Delicately. Sold Everywhere.
PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T E

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay Tel. No. 21986.

ON VIEW—Messrs. Devji Canji Lozaras and other well known makers, very valuable furniture of the whole flat Soundy and Co., Cottage piano, Cooking utensiles, and etc., belonging to one Gentleman who proceeding to Calcutta and others will be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY, next at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chawpoty opposite Babulnath Temple ground floor of Gilbert Building, By. J. S. MODY and Co., sent for free Catalogues.
T R11065

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS
Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.
All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. that is Rs. 22-8-0 rupees twenty-two and annas eight per share will be paid on paid up Capital upto the 30th June, 1924, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd. on and after FRIDAY, the 29th August, 1924 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on production of share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Rustom Building, No. 29, Church Gate Street.
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1924. C20542

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT,

NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, South Coorg, Mercara, has the following elephants for sale:—

Serial No.	Name	Sex	Height Ft.	Height In.	Approximate age. Years.
1.	TARA	Female	5	4	31*
2.	MALI	Female	5	2	21*
3.	KAMSA	Male	5	8	7*
4.	SEEGAY	Male	5	8	9*

*Captured in February, March and April, 1924.

The above elephants may be seen at Tittimatti in Coorg. Tittimatti is 50 miles from Mysore and 67 miles from Tellicherry by metalled road.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

P. W. F. WALPOLE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
South Coorg, Mercara.
Mercara, the 23rd August, 1924. C20539

WARNING.

SLOUGH SYNDICATE (India), LTD., desire to notify the public that DONALD BEATON is no longer in their employment, and that any dealings with him will not be recognised by them.
Bombay, 25th August, 1924. C20517

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during the Poona Racing Season proper that is the seven race meetings to be held in September, the fares by the 1st and 2nd class Race Specials will be increased by Rs. 2 and the 3rd class by Re. 1. The return fares will be as follows:—

	FARES. 1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
With admission to Grand Stand and 1st enclosure	Rs. 22	Rs. 16	...
With admission to 2nd enclosure	Rs. 21	Rs. 15	Rs. 6
Without admission to Grand Stand.	Rs. 20	Rs. 14	...

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 26th August, 1924. C20530

TENDERS.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO. LTD.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR the supply of best Welsh, South African and First Class Bengal Coal to the above Company's Ships are required from time to time, approximately 2,000 Tons per month from the 10th September 1924 to the 31st May, 1925.

Tenders should reach the undersigned by 12 noon (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 6th September, 1924.

Further particulars and conditions can be obtained from the undersigned on application.

The Management does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. DESAI,
Secretary.
Sailor's Building, Frere Road,
Bombay, August 28. C20543

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2735 of 1923.

COWASJI DORABJI PANDAY and Ors. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
SITARAM GOVIND RAJE ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1924, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land situate in the village of Mavje Khandala in the Registration Sub-District of Mavel, District Poona, bearing Nos. 1 and 2 and Survey No. 5, admeasuring 343 Gunthas assessment Rs. 0-4-0 and bounded on the East by Survey No. 5, belonging to Gangya Valad Radoa, on the South by land bearing No. 6, belonging to John Summer, on the West by land of Survey No. 7, belonging to Mahadev C. Wadikar, on the North by village site of Mahalwada with the building standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Mavje Khandala in the Sub-District and in the Registration Sub-District of Mavel Camp Vedgaon, District, Poona admeasuring 31 3/4 Gunthas Survey No. 5 Akar Rs. 0-4-0 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by land bearing Survey No. 227, belonging to Dr. Turner, on the South by land of Survey No. 6 belonging to John Summer, on the West by the property first described and on the North by village site land with building standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20529

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYAN SHRIDHAR RANADE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Pay clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway at Bhusawal. ..... Deceased.
LAXMIBAI, widow of Narayan Shridhar Ranade, the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Petitioner's Attorney.
The 26th day of August 1924. C20540

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that S. ABDUL KARIM, who was partner in our client's firm of Abdul Hussein Mutavalli and Company, carrying on business at Koliwada and in the firm of H. M. Hoosein and Co., doing business at Vithal Sayanna Bridge has severed his connection from and is no longer a partner in the said firm. Any one dealing with him as such partner will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1924.
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Solicitors, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 24th day of July, 1924, confirming the reduction of capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 10,000,000 to Rs. 60,00,000 and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act was duly registered with the Registrar of Companies on the 21st day of August, 1924. The said minute is in the words and figures following:—

MINUTE.

"The Capital of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ld., (and Reduced) henceforth is Rs. 60,00,000 divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 60 each instead of the original capital of Rs 1,00,00,000 divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute the sum of Rs. 60 has been and is to be deemed paid up on each of the said shares."

Dated this 27th day of August, 1924.
CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA.
Attorneys for the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd.
C20537

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALI MAHOMED FAZUL, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client Bai SARABIBI, widow of Shumsoodin Amiruddin Khatib.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Great Western Building, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the esale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government Ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at New Kazi Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. 832, New No. 7995, Old Survey No. 1794 and New Survey No. 1706 and Cadastral No. 2611 of Sheet No. 158 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward 6104 and Street No. 41-43 and 45 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said New Kazi Street on or towards the North formerly by the property of one Mahomed Syed bin Goolam Mohidin Palmary and now by the property of Memon Jusub Haji Guga and on or towards the South by the property of the late Bai Fatmabaj.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1924.
F. P. PAVRI.
Purshaser's Attorney.
C20538

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYAN SHRIDHAR RANADE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Pay clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway at Bhusawal. ..... Deceased.
LAXMIBAI, widow of Narayan Shridhar Ranade, the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Petitioner's Attorney.
The 26th day of August 1924. C20540

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Dossabhai Framji Suntoke and Jehangir Framji Suntoke, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Khan Bahadur Framji Nesserwanji Suntoke, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of October, 1920, and made between Bai Rabiabai, daughter of Pir Mahomed Haji Mahomed and wife of Siddick Haji Hassan, of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nesserwanji Suntoke, deceased, of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground paying a fixed annual perpetual ground rent to the Fazandar together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in length seventy feet or thereabouts, and in breadth forty-eight feet or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2996 wrongly mentioned in previous deeds as bearing Collector's New Survey No. 52, and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the Kambekar Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Allana Vehidina and Esmail Allana, and on the South by the property now or late of Haji Adam Sidick and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2583 and Street Nos. 139-145 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Dossabhai Framji Suntoke and Jehangir Framji Suntoke at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PRINCESS STREET.

By the order of K. M. Tajeyarkhan Esq. the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Shivdas Mulchand (insolvent) and in pursuance of the order dated the 24th day of July, 1924, of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Insolvency No. 275 of 1924, made in the matter of the Petition of the said insolvent and with the concurrence of the Mortgagee Mr. Mulraj Khatau Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st September, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the right, title and interest of the insolvent and of the mortgagee in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or buildings standing thereon containing an area of 495 square yards or thereabouts situate on the North-West side of Princess Street in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and known as Plot No. 68 of the Princess Street Estate and bounded on the North East by Plot No. 69 of the Princess Street Estate on the North West by the land of the Improvement Trust used as service passage on the South East by Princess Street and on the South West by Plot No. 67 of the said Estate and which said premises bear New Survey Nos. 1670 and 1671 (part of) and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1246 and Street Nos. 101-103 and 105.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay at their office in Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household and office furnitures, safes etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door, almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of the Manager of the Dead Letter Office:—Books, boots, wearing apparels, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers.
87, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PLOTS OF LAND ADMEASURING ABOUT 280 ACRES AT PANCH PAKHADI AND NOWPADA IN THANA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Keshar Dinanath Vaghle and Vithal Dinanath Vaghle, Messrs. BYREN & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of Bai Jankibai wife of Pandrinath Madanji the Mortgagor on the premises the following plots of land with outhouses, wells, pipe fittings, about one thousand trees of mangoes etc., standing thereon.

PARTICULARS

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground situate lying and being at Panch Pakhadi, Thana in the Registration District and Sub-District of Thana and bearing different Survey Nos.

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground situate lying and being at Nowpada, Thana in the Registration District and Sub-District of Thana and bearing different Survey Nos.

All those said pieces of land at Panch Pakhadi and Nowpada admeasure about 350 acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonker and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort or the undersigned.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, HAND FANS, SWAN PENCILS, BOTTLES VASELINE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 30th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms 120, Apollo Street

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 case about 100 gross Pencils No 804 gold fish.

1 case about 100 gross Pencils No. 903 Empire.

By order of office concerned.

1 case about 30 dozs. hand fans.

1 case about 26 gross Swan Pencils.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Latiff, of Cutlery Bazar.

2 cases each 500 gross buttons Italian (colour.)

On account of Insurance office concerned.

About 19 dozs. bottles of Vaseline.

By order of The Chief Presidency Magistrate. Unclaimed Articles, gold putlees, pochi, rings, chain, buttons, etc; silver watch, Todas, waist band, wearing apparels, coat, pant shirts; dhoties sadi etc, Tin and iron plates, brass Pat, spoons, forks, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Moss Motor car four cylinder seven seater 12-16 H.P. in good running order.
1 Humber Motor Cycle with B. S A side car recently repaired and painted
1 Phenomobile German three wheel motor car 4 seater 12 H.P. 6 Electric lamps 46 miles per gallon Petrol.
1 New Evans German motor cycle 150 miles per gallon petrol.
1 Ford Motor Car in running order and good condition.

1 Clemant Bayard motor car 4 seater 12 H P complete with new Hood and Monsoon fittings-wire wheels with tyres in good order and Stepney, new tyres completely overhauled recently in good running order.
1 Briscos touring car 5 seater in good condition 12 H P recently overhauled and renovated.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILLOWNERS, GIN AND PRESS FACTORY OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY, NEAR HUBLI (DHARWAR).

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

A valuable ginning and pressing factory at Saundatti, near Hubli, Dharwar, (District Belgaum), fully equipped with up-to-date machinery together with large buildings, opener and press houses, engine and boiler houses, large bungalows for agents, manager, engineer and guests, about twelve large godowns and large chawls for workmen, etc., etc.

This is one of the best factories in India and it is an unique opportunity for those requiring such a factory in cotton district.

For full details of machinery, particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT NO. 3, NEW MARINE LINES.

On SUNDAY, the 7th September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, New Marine Lines, behind the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office, in the "Grey-Lands", very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board, and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Hyderabad carpets, fancy mirror back cabinets, ornaments, vases, figures, pictures, wall clocks, one sweet tone square piano by Schiedmayer and Shon, Lady's and gent's saddles, travelling soda machine, English enamelled bath-tub, China tub, English ice box with refrigerator, Godrej safe on stand, sewing machine, perambulator, phonograph, garden benches, marble pillars and figures, large stove, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of drawing rooms, corner cabinets, office tables and chairs, silver and book cases, reclining sofas, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, meat-safes, water-filter, curtains, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of A. Peel Goldeny, Esq., Assistant Traffic Manager, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SUNDER GULLY, HAINES ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for Khatizabai, daughter of Haji Esmail Tarmahomed, and on account and at the risk of Vithabai Balwant Shelke, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th August, 1921, and made between Vithabai Balwant Shelke of the one part and Khatizabai, daughter of Haji Esmail Tarmahomed of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (redeemed under Collector's No. 440 of 14th July, 1911), together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and lying at Haines Road, Sunder Gully, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 292, New No. 11/13717, Old Survey No. 354 and New Survey No. 16/3488, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4257 (3), Street No. 6-B, and bounded on the East by the property of Tanibai, widow of Ramji Raibhuvan Vanjari, on the West by the property of Bhimabai, widow of Baloo Foolmali, on the North by the common passage known as Sunder Gully and on the South by the property of Shaikh Foosein Valad Shaikh Imam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 29th August, 1924.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
The Premier Picture Palace of the East
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10 P.M.
OWEN MOORE
IN
LOVE IS AN AWFUL THING
A SCREAMING FARCE
How would you like to get a breach of promise suit as your first wedding present; Be a nasty shock would it not? This is what happens to Owen Moore and the troubles and difficulties which result are good materials for a really witty and screamingly funny play. some of the situations seem impossible of solution but Moore always manages to scramble out. Seven reels of sparkling humour.
PATHE GAZETTE
NEWS IN PICTURES
KILL OR CURE
PATHE COMEDY
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
COMING! COMING!!
SATURDAY NEXT.
THE
WORLD'S EIGHTH WONDER
BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION
AT
WEMBLEY
In 5 Reels
A Complete Record of the WONDER EXHIBITION Showing Everything in Detail.
MORE INSPIRING AND THRILLING THAN ANY SO-CALLED ("SUPER" DRAMAS
KEEP YOUR DATES OPEN

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"ROGUES OF THE TURF"
Featuring FRED GROVES.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"LYING LIPS"
With HOUSE PETERS.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK
Presents
IMPERIAL PRODUCTION
'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'
Daily four shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P..M
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ELECTRIC MERCHANTS AND CINEMA OWNERS.
Under instructions from Seth Purmanandas Gordhandas and on account and risk of Umiashanker Rawji, M. D. Sethna, and C. J. Mehta Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their above address the following:—
1 110 Volts 218 amp. Dynamo.
1 110 Volts 8 K. W. Dynamo.
5 T. C. T. P. Switches 50 amps.
1 H. P. D. C. Motor 1 B. H. P.
2 Simplex cinematographs machine complete.
24 Call bells.
4 Iron clads 15 amps.
T. P. Switches 100 amp.
T. P. Switches 200 amp.
The 1st dynamo can be seen on Auction day at Kalbadevi Road, opp. Hashi Bdg. and the other lot is on view at our office.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days.
VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema
THE GREATEST EMOTIONAL ACTRESS OF OUR TIME
IN A GREAT EMOTIONAL PHOTO-PLAY
To-Night! FOR THE LAST TIME!
"MAD LOVE" 6 Reels
featuring POLA NEGRI
HER LATEST and GREATEST PICTURE
THE FAMOUS BEAUTY OF A THOUSAND PASSIONS
The Programme includes the International News & a Comedy.
To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD, OPP. CAMA BAUG.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The Prisoner of Zenda
ANTHONY HOPE'S
GREAT ROMANTIC STORY

CINEMA
Majestic
GIRGAUM
Presents—This week
SOCIAL PRODUCTION
"REPENTANCE"
Time and Rates as Usual.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 28.

S S Hohenfels, Metz, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29.

S S Varela, Baird, Basreh.
S S Chenab, King, Dunkirk.

LOADING.

Aug. 28.

Steamer Jalapa for Calcutta.
Steamer Ahmedi for Basreh.
S S Hohenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels 1745 tons, Captain Y Metz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.
S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain S K Baird will sail to-day from harbour for Basreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Chenab:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Chenab, 2157 tons, Captain C King, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, August 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Colaba 3899 N. F., M M & Co.
2 Nackunda 9699 London, 30/8, M M & Co.
3 Nizam 3334 N F, 1/9 T M & Co.
4 Nile, 5260, N.F., 5/9, Vol Bros.
5 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe 8-9 O S K.
6 Karapara 3722 Durban, 3/9 M M & Co.
7 Amur Maru, 4823 Japan, 27/8 O S Kaisha.
8 Malda 5454 N.F., 5/9 M M & Co.,
9 Chakla 1727, K'chi 6-9, M M & Co.
11 Anjora 3590, Karachi, N F, L Triestino.
12 Circassia 4327, Liverpool, 4/9, Graham & Co.
13 Chyebassa, 3992, N.F. 28/8 M M & Co.
14 Somersetshire, 4546, Dunkirk, 29/8 T M and Co.
15 Craconia, 4762, Trieste, 1/9 L Triestino.
16 Dongola 4742, Aden, 30-9 M M & Co.
17 Jetty Vasna 3020, Basrah, 5/9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Morioka Maru, 3096, Kobe 31/8 N Y Kaisha
2 Clan Macneil, 3788, 28/8, J F and Co.
3 Bandra, 1877, P. G. 3/9 M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932, Basra 29/8 M M & Co
5 Chenab 2157, Barcelona, 28/8, Graham and Co.
6 Sureway 3287, N.F., 1/9 A Yule and Co.
7 Jalayoti 2668, Rangoon 2/9 Scindia S N Co.
8 Orna 2997, Rangoon 5/9, M M & Co. and Co.
9 Jeypore 3209, N F. 29/8, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Nurjehan, 3379, Cal 2/9 T M & Co.
14 Jalavijay 2297, Rangoon, 30/8, S S N Co.
16 Karachi 124 M. Coast N.F. R Assaria & Co.
16 Nour-el-Bahr 199, M'Coast 30/8 Merchant S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 29th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
Clan Macvicar due about 3rd September, Agent James Finlay Co.
Kandahar due about 10th September, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Harvadd due about 16th October Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

FROM HULL.

Borderer due about 1st September, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lanterfels (not fixed) Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd September, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Soommelsdyk due about 2nd September. Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Andijk due about 26th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Rovenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Arcturus due about 31st August, Agent Volkart Bros.
Selma City due about 7th September, Agent M M and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 10th September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 21st September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Aki Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha:

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 6th September, Agent M M and Co.
Karoa due about 20th September, Agent M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 28.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton waste, Michanlal Tricumlall; 180 bags dill seed, C Jivanlall and Co.; 720 bags linseed oil cake, Alliance Trading Co. 1454 bags groundnut oil cake, expeller, Alliance Trading Co. 109 bales wool, D Koondanmal, 16 bales wool, C Sadhuram; 9 bales wool H Ram Gopal, 30 bales wool, C Ghansamdas; 33 bales wool, D. Kundanmal; 60 bales wool, G. Gunmanal; 50 bales cotton waste, and 35 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi.
S S Circassia for Glasgow:—490 bags linseed oil cake, A Bhanji and Bros.
S S Narkunda for London:—7 bales Goat skins tanned, 2 bales sheep skins tanned, 9 bales cow hides tanned, Jeram Tribhuvan; 2 bales Goat skins, 6 bales cow hides, 6 bales cow hides, 7 bales cow calf hides, Pir Mohamed Cassam; 24 bales cow hides, Ladhabhoy Thara and Son. 6 cases Thymol, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons; 6 bundles cotton carpet, R Purshottam; 2 bundles woollen carpets, Haji Abdulla Aminoff; 1 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 1 bale goat skin tanned, M. Ladak; 3 bales Goat skin tanned L Hassan and Co.; 5 cases Ganja E Virji and Co., 2 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co.
S S Malda for Leith:—445 bags Dill seed, J A Begbie and Co. Ltd.
S S Summershetshire for Dunkirk:—27 bales raw cotton, Vardhman Bros.
S S Summershetshire for Hull:—2408 bags linseed E D Sassoon and Co.
S S Sureway for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton fly, Khimji Vishram and Co. 1204 bags linseed E D Sassoon nd Co. 125 bales hemp, D M Doongaji, 188 bags crushed bones, Messrs. Hollinghurst and Co.
S S Nile for New York:—4 Nongs. Gas cylinders (empty) Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.
S S Nile Philadelphia 47 casks saltede goat skins, Deccan Trading Co.
S S James for Sydney—41 Nongs empty cylinders. The B A Ref. Stores and Packing Co.
S S Jalapa for New York:—3200 packs myrabollams Kalyandas and Bros.
S S Cracovia for Port Said:—1 bale Grey cotton twist, Georges Geham and Co. 5 bales cotton drill striped Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons. 5 bales cotton drill striped Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Son.
S S Cracovia for Alexandrietta:—20 bales cotton twist, A H Diale.
S S Cracovia for Malta:—1 bale cotton carpets, 1 case brassware, D Chellaram.
S S Amra Maru for Hongkong:—20 bags red ressins Ahmed Hussain and Co.
S S Morioka Maru for Kobe:—457 bales raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ld. 1200 bales raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ld.
S S Morioka Maru for Shanghi:—100 bales raw cotton, Cooverji Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

August 28.

S S Bandra, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—
From Busrah:—1165 bags wheat, 35 bags old brass.
From Koweit:—2 bundles species.
From Bahrein:—15 tins Pearls.
From Linga:—7 bundles species.
From Menjam:—18 bundles shark fins.
From Bunder Abbas:—21 bundles Assafetida.
From Muskat:—663 bags sardines, 2937 bags dates 275 mat bags dates, 1456 boxes dates, 3 bundles specie, 54 crates pomegranates.
From Karachi:—660 bales cotton 82 bales wool, 45 bundles wool, 21 cases keshmish, 123 packets, Apricots, 939 bags Apricots.
S S Circassia, Agents, W and A Grham and Co.:—
From Liverpool:—1033 case scottons, 245 bales cotton, 8 cases cotton tents, 37 bales cotton tents 119 bales cotton yarn, 90 cases cotton yarn, 209 cases woollens and cottons, 11 bales woollens and cottons, 59 bales cotton P goods, 70 cases cotton P. goods 4 bales Tissues, 11 cases Tissues 10 cases toilet soap, 1160 cases common soap, 13 bundles common soap 1500 boxes common soap, 8121 boxes Tin plates, 34 barrels salammoniac 50 bundles yellow metal squares, 71 bundles tubes, 500 drums caustic soda, 100 cases table salt, 18 cases Ink, 31 cases boits and nuts, 66 cases Biscuits, 50 cases Beer, 100 cases Whisky, 100 cases Galv. Ridging, 92 cases Rivets, 20 bags Rivets, 78 loose yellow metal rods 50 bundles yellow metal rods, 100 bundles yellow meteal sheets, 10 bundles Iron Bars, 1886 bundles Galv Corr. sheets, 250 bundles Galv. sheets, 200 bundles Galv. Flat sheets 1250 bundles P. Plain sheets, 513 bundles steel, 1504 bars steel, 123 bales Newspapers, 14 bales shawls, 16 bales Rugs 163 bales Wrapping Papers 28 casks Hoe Heads, 420 Iron pipes, 22 drums Zinc Chloride.
From Glasgow:—166 cases cotton P. goods, 17 bales cotton P goods, 58 bales cotton yarn, 21 bales cottons, 109 cases cottons, 27 cases sewing cotton reels 511 cases whisky, 23 cases oil varnish, 22 bales canvas covers, 88 bales paper, 165 bales old newspaper, 10 cases steel bars, 185 steel bars 50 Tubes, 380 bundles Tubes, 500 bundles Galv. Sheets, 30 drums paint, 220 kegs paint, 66 bags bolts and nuts, 50 drums disinfectant 50 bags fire clay, 46 crates steel sheets, 1386 tons coal, 183 bends, 200 traps, 1503 plates spelter, 1142 rainwater pipes 15000 fire bricks 550 hhds Ale.
From Gibralter:—16 bales carpets.
S S Narkunda, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzia and Co.:—
From Aden:—66 boxes Bar Gold, 12 boxes gold coins, 4 boxes sovereigns, 10 boxes specie, 14 cases gold bars, 5 bars silver.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(THURSDAY, August 28.)

Mr. Justice Vicaji Fardunji Tarsporovala, Barrister-at-Law, to act as additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, with effect from the 20th October, 1924, up to the 9th April, 1925, inclusive.
Mrs. H. Palmer for a period of three years to be a non-official lady visitor of His Majesty's Common Prison and House of Correction, Bombay.
Mr. W. N. Bakhtyar as Second Grade Deputy Collector with effect from 7th July, 1924.
Mr. G. R. Holland, Superintendent of Salt Revenue, on return from leave, to be Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, vice Mr. W. G. Barron, reverting.
Mr. E. N. Kaluskar, Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda, to officiate as Superintendent of the School.
Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, Officiating Principal, Deccan College, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for three months and twenty-one days from 20th June, 1925, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1925 to the leave.
Mr. G. D. Dhavle to officiate as Librarian, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.
Mr. V. N. Nabar, Head Master, High School, Bijapur, and doing duty as Head Master, High School, Sholapur, to be Head Master, High School, Sholapur.
Mr. R. G. Terigundi, Officiating Head Master, High School, Bijapur, to be Head Master, High School, Bijapur, on probation.
Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Deputy Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY GETS 3 INCHES ON WED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The depression from bay has become unimportant.
Monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula but continues active in Central Parts of the country.
Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam East United Provinces, Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.
A few falls have occurred in Bihar, West United Provinces and East Punjab.
Chief Amounts are:—Moulmein four inches; Bassein one; Akyab and Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar two; Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazaar one and a half; Narayanganj, Midnapore and Sambalpur one; Daltonganj one and a half; Roorkee, Udaipur and Surat two; Deesa one; Neemuch one and a half; Akola and Pachmarhi two; Khandwa one; Bombay three and Ratnagiri one and a half.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 28th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 28th August 1922	June 1st to 28th August 1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory)	3 16	35 60	62 62	59 11
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	4 24	38 89	57 40	61 11
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	4 82	35 52	58 04	64 14
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	.. ..	.. ..	62 81	56 97

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, August, 27.
Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.680
Temperature of Air	77.4 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.4 „
Dew Point	74.4 „
Relative humanity of Air	91% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10	10.0 „
Maximum temprature of Air	80.8 „
Minimum	75.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind from midnight	3.35 mile
Fall of Rain	3.12 inch
Total fall during month	10.26 „
Do. do. year	34.47 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 28th August.	1.11

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Aug.					Aug.				
Th.	28	10	26	26	4	28	2	58	4	7
		22	12	25	1		15	57	6	9
F.	29	10	51	27	2	29	3	44	17	11
		22	53	26	0		16	32	19	7
Sat.	30	5	53	27	11	30	4	23	17	2
		17	62	10	0		17	4	18	9
Sun.	31	11	54	28	9	31	5	33	15	9
	Sep.	..	..	..	..	Sep.	11	6	16	8
M.	1	0	07	27	11	1	6	5	15	9
		12	26	28	9		18	34	16	3
Tu.	2	9	47	28	1	2	6	39	16	2
		12	58	28	7		19	8	16	8
W.	3	1	25	27	11	3	7	19	16	11
		13	32	28	1		19	44	16	2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Ambala has had 0.28in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the area of rainfall, lightly to moderately clouded over the southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Ambala. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the aforesaid station; the minimum was almost normal in the division.
The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.18in. of rain and Jhansi 0.57in. Skies are heavily clouded over the south of the province and lightly clouded over the north. The air is drier than usual at Cawnpore. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was as usual.
Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.12in. of rain, Kotah 0.58in. and Mount Abu 0.54in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Bikaner and the minimum at Jacobabad.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.30in. of rain, Bhavnagar-Fara 0.25in., Surat 1.85in., Dessa 1.14in., Neemuch 1.58in. and Indore 0.15in., Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Temperature was almost normal except in east Kathiawar, where the maximum in the south of the province the minimum was very nearly normal.
The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.37in. of rain, Saugor 0.56in., Khandwa 0.90in., Akola 2.20in. and Raipur 0.11in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Khandwa vapour in air is above normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the south of the province.
The Konkan.—Bombay has had 3.16in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.54in. and Marmagao 0.20in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and heavily clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday a Bombay was 80deg.8 (4deg. below normal) and the minimum 75deg.8 (1deg. below normal).
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.22in. of rain, Belgaum 0.34in. Aurangabad 0.20in. and Nizamabad 0.23in. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was as usual.
General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened in the south of the Peninsula and in the Punjab, but continues generally active elsewhere. Raifall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, Central India West, Gujarat and east Rajputana, and local in the United Provinces, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab.
Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Central Provinces.
Daily Weather Telegram for the 27th Aug. 1924 issued from Simla.
The Bay depression is moving westwards through Orissa and the monsoon has strengthened in the Bombay Presidency and remains active in the Deccan and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Asam, Kahsmir, Gujarat and southeast Madras.
The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Rangoon, four inches; Moulmein, Diamond Island, Lashio three; Bassein, Akyab two; Narayanganj one and a half; Noakhali one; Cuttak one and a half; Daltonganj one; Purnea one and a half; Sialkot three; Murree two; Seoni one and a half; Jagdalpur one; Parbhani two; Gulbarga one and a half; Mercara two; Gopalpur one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH OF AUGUST 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	4.42	4.56	—0.14
Rawalpindi	..	17.21	18.36	—1.15
Lahore	..	12.04	12.15	—0.11
Hissar	..	5.07	8.81	—3.74
Ambala	0.28	12.73	17.99	—5.26
Delhi	..	10.94	17.34	—6.40
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	13.83	18.81	—4.98
Mainpuri	..	24.16	17.53	+6.63
Jhansi	0.57	34.52	26.05	+8.47
Cawnpore	..	35.23	24.16	+1107
Allahabad	0.18	29.64	27.58	+2.04
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.28	2.07	—1.79
Karachi	..	2.18	5.41	—3.26
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.12	13.99	15.00	—1.01
Jaipur	0.03	24.40	17.45	+6.95
Kotah	0.58	34.85	20.31	+1454
Mount Abu	0.54	28.21	46.87	—1866
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	4.88	11.18	—6.30
Dwarka	..	3.58	10.85	—7.27
Veraval	0.30	11.78	14.81	—3.03
Rajkot	0.65	19.06	20.36	—1.30
Bhavnagar Para	0.25	7.81	15.40	—7.59
Gujrat—				
Surat	1.85	31.81	31.99	—0.18
Ahmedabad	0.07	16.62	23.33	—6.71
Deesa	1.14	15.08	19.13	—4.05
Central India West—				
Neemuch	1.58	17.62	21.16	—3.54
Indore	0.15	17.60	22.87	—5.27
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore	0.37	44.60	40.44	+4.16
Sangor	0.56	28.19	33.00	—4.81
Hoshangabad	..	29.03	35.24	—6.21
Mhandwa	0.90	11.55	19.81	—8.26
Akola	2.20	19.68	20.40	—0.72
Amraoti	0.03	15.98	21.14	—5.16
Nagpur	0.02	19.95	33.11	—1316
Chanda	0.06	20.56	35.54	—1498
Raipur	0.11	20.81	35.89	—1508
Konkan—				
Bombay	3.16	35.00	54.89	—1989
Ratnagiri	1.54	81.67	79.80	+1.87
Mormugao	0.20	81.54	75.55	+5.99
Karwar	0.04	105.01	94.71	+1030
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.05	11.41	11.93	—0.52
Ahmednagar	0.09	8.57	10.62	—1.95
Poona	0.22	10.88	15.20	—4.32
Sholapur	0.02	7.97	13.08	—5.11
Bijapur	0.05	4.66	7.70	—3.09
Belgaum	0.34	37.23	33.37	+3.86
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.20	11.64	16.04	—4.40
Nizamabad (Indr.)	0.23	14.70	24.90	—1020
Hyderabad	0.03	17.15	16.78	+0.37
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.05	118.15	94.69	+2346
Calicut	0.01	127.40	79.02	+4838
Cochin	—	115.28	63.33	+5195
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.07	25.94	16.00	+9.94
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	13.54	17.34	—3.80
Bellary	..	7.34	5.78	+1.56
Cuddapah	..	7.03	12.03	—5.00
Madras	..	11.65	9.90	+1.69
Bangalore	..	13.74	11.94	+1.80
Coimbatore	..	20.73	4.11	+16.62
Trichinopoly	..	7.06	6.37	+0.69
Negapatam	..	2.64	6.38	—3.74

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was general rain in parts of the Presidency proper. It was beneficial to standing crops which are improving. More rain is still needed in parts. Sowing and transplantation continue wherever moisture is sufficient. Germinated seedlings were in fair to good condition except in parts of Broach, Surat, Thana and Palanpur where they are suffering for want of rain. Water in canals in Sind is generally sufficient and sowing and transplantation generally continue. Seedlings in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Nawabshah where damaged by floods. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Deccan, Karmatak, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchaseable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	16 to 61
Gujarat	29 to 46
Konkan	28 to 49
Deccan	41 to 59
Karnatak	46 to 58

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 16th August, 1924, was:—On works—Bijapur 714. On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 211, Poona 1,882, Sholapur 478, Satara 3,050, Bijapur 619.

MANCHESTER MARKET

PIECE GOODS AND YARN

The improved hopes of a satisfactory yield of American cotton this season have produced a reaction in the futures markets which appears likely to prove beneficial to sellers of yarn and piecegoods in our markets. The immediate results are not, of course, agreeable in character. A drop of a halfpenny per pound on one day is sufficient to frighten buyers off for the time being, and when, as occured late last week, prices drop a farthing in five minutes, sellers give up hope of doing business until prices settle down again. —

Until th latest evidence of cotton's weakness was disclosed, there had been a disposition on the part of Far Eastern importers to improve their limits of price, and though this process is not being maintained the volume of inquiry for piece-goods, more especially from India, is expanding. Sales of grey and white shirtings, mulls, nainsooks, and grey dhooties have been reported for Calcutta and Bombay, and at a price more could be done. Karachi and Madras have also participated in inquiry, and according to the latest mails the India markets generally are likely to be in a healthier condition after the next harvest than they have been for several seasons.

On the other hand, though the autumn crop prospects for China are favourable and there is less pessimism about the internal state of the country, buying of staple cloths is still postponed. A certain amount of buying goes on but only the most pressing needs are met. Isolated transactions only have been recorded for Singapore, Java, or other Far Eastern markets, and though Egypt and Constantinople have operated in a moderate way the Near East generally is not producing its accustomed turnover. Western and European markets have failed to provide any feature of interest, and home trade has been unusually quiet in consequence of holidays.

In a cautious fashion sales of fine counts of yarn have been resumed recently with German customers. The settlement of the reparations controversy would undoubtedly give a stimulus to this useful business. Other export lines have been quiet, though a fair business could be done in Indian bundles at a shade below current quotations, while coarse counts have received more attention from Continental buyers. Medium and super qualities of American twist and weft continue to expereience a very poor demand, and ridiculously unremunerative prices have been taken by needy sellers.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Aug. 6.

The incidence of the Dundee trades holidays, which especially apply to the jute trade, naturally rendered business during the first part of the week somewhat perfunctory, though a fair trade passed, while during the latter half of that period the market was utterly stagnant. The holiday season arrived at a juncture when buyers were finding themselves compelled to purchase such raw material as their future commitments rendered essential at Calcutta's own prices, and it is not unlikely that at the close of the vacation the pause in active business, as well as other considerations, especially the certainty of a bumper crop this season, will bring Calcutta into a more economical and complaisant frame of mind. First marks of jute stood at £33, and hessian sacking was again bought in considerable bulk, while fairly exten ve Argentine needs were being booked. Prices at the close were: First mark grades, June-July, £31; Red S.C.C. grades, £29; Daisee 2, £31; Tossa 2, £33: mixed cuttings, £18; new crop first actuals, August-September, £32 10s.; first groups, £31; lightnings groups £29, 10s.; jute yarn 8lb. cops, 4-75 (3s. 2d.); spools, 4.81 (3s. 2½d.) 4.88 (3s. 3d), hessian chains, 5.13 (5½n), Chested hessians: 10. por. 10½oz. 40in., 4.42 (4 5-12d.) and 4.50 (4½d), 9oz 40in., 3.79 (3 38-48d.) and 3.88 (3 7-8d) 8oz. 40in, 3.42 (3 5-12d.) and 3.46 (3 22-48d.) Floorcloth. 9½oz. 76in. 7.75 (7 3 4d).

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, August 6,

The main interest in the markets is centred on linseed, the position of which continues very strong. The firmness is no doubt sympathetic with the wheat market to some extent but is at least equally attributable to the fact that the estimated available supplies during the remainder of the year are considered to be no more than sufficient to meet world requirements without taking into account any possible sharp revival of trade. The high prices have caused crushers to refrain from buying except to cover oil commitments which have been added to by further sales to the United States for shipment from Hull. With raw linseed oil now £40. 10s. on spot and later delivery at a premium, home consumers are very reticent and are buying very little. Cotton oils are firmer and dearer and Egyptian cotton seed firmly held by shippers for November-January loading.

COAL.

CARDIFF, August 5.

Steadier conditions are in evidence on the steam-coal market. The volume of business still leaves much to be desired, yet the outlook is more cheerfully viewed. Progress made at the Inter-Allied Conference has encouraged buyers to come forward more freely. Pressure for supplies was noticeable right up to the holidays, and a fair business has been carried over. Moreover, the mines are idle three days this week, while the Eisteddfod attraction will cause considerable curtailment of operations. Inquiries from France show expansions. South America is buying better, while Italian demand is quite fair. Elsewhere trade is of a moderate character.

Best Admiralty large is fairly well booked, and fully steady at 28s.—28s. 6d. Seconds are moving more freely, and display a more stable tone at 26s. 6d.—27s. 6d. Dry coals are hardly as favourable, but meet with a moderate trade at previous levels.

(Continued in column 6.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 9/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 555.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 610.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 600.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 310 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.49.
London—Paris Frcs. 82.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 26.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.50.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

London, August 27.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 1/4 dull.
Bar Gold £4.12.0 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 34 5/16 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 15/32
Fcs. Demand	555
American Dollars	310 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	168 1/2
Shanghai	234
Japan	128
Singapore	165

Market Steady.

London, August 27.

Rentes 3 per cent	53 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Small offerings. Quiet.

Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, August 27.

Stockholm	16.90
Christiania	32.46
Amsterdam	11.59
Switzerland	23.95
Belgium yesterday's	89.75
Athens yesterday's	246.50
Prague	149.50

London, August 27.

Exchange on London in Paris mutilated.
Exchange on London in Germany 18.883.000.000.000.
Exchange on London in Italy mutilated.

New York, August 27.

Demand Bills 4.48.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, August 27.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st	3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st	4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes	25 1/4

STOCKS.

London, August 27.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 7/8 — 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 plus 1/8.
Conversion Loan £77 1/8 plus 1/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 7/8 plus 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 112 1/2.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 3/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47 1/2 noml.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 3/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 56 1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, August 28.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/5/6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/5/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/4.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/8.

London, August 27.

Bar gold ready s. 92.
Silver ready d. 34-5.
Silver forward d. 34-5.
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, with rising tendency. Continent bought, India bought to cover sales.

GOLD.

London, August 27.

Of the only £100.00 arrived from South Africa, India has taken up the whole amount. there was a very keen demand for shipment from London and from Durban direct.

GOLD.

Bombay, August 28.

Ready:—24—7—0
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa 24-5-3 24-6-9 24-6-6
Asho 24-5-9 24-7-3 24-6-15
Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 0—4—6
Aso 0—7—0
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Ready, —81—2—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa 80-15-0 81-4-0 81-6-0
Asho 81- 1-0 81-7-0 81-8-0
Teji Mandi:—
Bhadrwa 0—14—0
Aso 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, August 28.

Yesterday Reuter reported 37 to 48 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on local buying and short covering. Liverpool was reported 15 to 21 points higher. To-day Reuter reported 43 to 50 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on local traders selling. The market advanced at the opening but eased at the closing. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 8 points higher. The weekly Government weather report is unfavourable.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cables from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

1. Dated 26th instant:—
"Market recovering in expectation of bullish weather report to-morrow."

2. Dated 27th instant:—
"Weekly weather report unfavourable. Demand moderate and insufficient to absorb offerings."

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 27th instant (2-30 p.m.) as under:—
"Market advanced on short covering due to lack of contracts owing to laeness of the crop."

As regards American markets the near future is of course very difficult to gauge and with contradictory reports about the weather and fears about boll-weevils in same centres, we will probably see a series of fluctuating markets, but considering that the decline has now gone too far we expect to see same reaction in the near future.

Owing to lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 483 i.e. Rs. 4 1/2 lower than Tuesday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Shroffs were moderate buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 484. On selling by Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs the market gave way to Rs. 481 1/2 but again recovered to Rs. 485 on Bull operators and Commission Houses and Jobbers buying, and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 485 1/2 and closed steady at Rs. 486 1/2 on Baazar operators buying. Offices and Japanese Houses were inactive.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 459 and declined to Rs. 457 1/2 on general selling. On buying by Shroffs and Bulls the market advanced to Rs. 459 1/2 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 413.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 28, 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April-May	486 1/2
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	415
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	461

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	555	540	525	510
M G. Oomra No. 3	578	563	548	..
M G. Southerns	..	603	593	583
M G. Mathia	563	548	533	..
M. G. Khandesh	573	558	543	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 28.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	484
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	413
Fine Oomra „	Dec.-Jan.	460
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept.	575

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 28.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs 97/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76

SHARES.

Bombay, August 28.

There was good rise in almost all cotton mill shares. The following are the closing rates:—
Imperial 1395xd India 81/8 Central Bank 24/4xd and Eastern Bank 84xd.

London, August 27.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & China £20 1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £136.
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44 3/4.
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6.
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 3/4.

Ahd. Advance 440, Bombay Cotton 525, By Dyeing 740, Bradbury 51, Century 388/12, Cent. India 513/12, Colaba Land 175, Coorla 175, Crescent 255xd, David 450, Dwan 675, Edw. Sassoon 205xd, Elphinstone 50, Fazulbhoy 925xd Glob 60 Gokak 107/8, Ind. Bleaching 230xd, Ind. Malwa 397/8xd. Jamshed Mfg. 130, Kastoochand 202/8, Khatao 215, Kohinoor 1220, Luxmi Cotton 4800xd, Madhowji 250, Mathuradas 220, M. Petit 2800, Meyer Sassoon 140xd, New Great 363/12, New City 385 Pahani 370xd Pearls 562/8, Phoenix 520, Simplex 236/4, Swan 850, Swadeshi 566/4, Tata Mill 250 and Vishnu Cotton 1790xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 170xd, B. Burma 303/12, B. Burma N. I. 70xd, Bt. Burma Pet 5/14, B. Tramway 90, B. Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord 70, Katni Defd 175, New India 15/8, Tata Iron Ord. 17/8, Tata Iron Defd. 65, Tata Hydro 720xd, Scindia Steam 8/2.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS, PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

New York Market, 27th August, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.90	Oct.	25.04+14	24.91+01	24.40	—50
24.45	Dec.			24.00	—45
24.43	Jan.		24.43—	23.95	—48
24.73	Mar.			24.30	—43
24.90	May			24.46	—44

On 26th August, Spot New York 26.90 plus 45; New Orleans 24.54 plus 44.

Telegraphic market advices:—Smaller market. Local operators are against the market. Demand limited.

October highest 25.15 (11-22 a.m.), lowest 24.40 (at the close), range .75 points.

Liverpool Market, 27th August, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
14.00	Oct.	14.16+16	14.17+17	14.08	+08
13.82	Jan.	14.00+18	13.97+15	13.89	+07
13.84	Mar.	14.06+22		13.90	+06
13.82	May.			13.88	+06
13.66	Jul.			13.71	+05
	Egyptian				
19.45	Nov.			19.11	—34
18.96	Jan.			18.66	—29

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 350,000.

Forecast:—Western belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair.

(2) Market quiet. Some American selling on some rains in Central Texas and lower temperatures.

Weekly Government weather report unfavourable.

American cross rate 4.49.

NOTICE.

Liverpool Market will remain open on Saturdays on and from the 6th September, 1924; and will be closed on Fridays at 4 p.m. (instead of at 4-30 p.m.) commencing from 5th proximo.

American markets will be closed on 1st September, 1924, owing to a Holiday.

COTTON.

Liverpool, August 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 1500 Bales.
Mld. Americans Spot 15.45 d. Good demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 25.25d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverlool at closing time.):—

October	24.91
January	24.45
March	24.73
New York Noon Call:—	
October	25.06
January	24.60
March	24.94
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
October	24.12
January	24.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, August 27.

Future Delivery Prices:—

October	14.20 plus 20
December	14.02 plus 22
January	13.99 plus 17
March	14.06 plus 18
May	13.98 plus 16
July	13.84 plus 18
November	19.45
January	18.95

Liverpool, Aug. 28.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—:

August	14.51—.20
September	14.21—.25
October	13.87—.21
January	13.68—.21
March	13.69—.17
Egyptians:—	
November	18.97
January	18.55
March	18.40

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, August 27.

August	14.71 plus 09
September	14.46 plus 07
October	14.08 plus 08
November	13.94 plus 08
December	13.88 plus 08
January	13.89 plus 07
February	13.89 plus 07
March	13.90 plus 06
April	13.88 plus 06
May	13.88 plus 06
June	13.76 plus 05
July	13.71 plus 05

Tone:—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, August 27.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
October	14.08 plus 08	
January	13.89 plus 07	
March	13.90 plus 06	
May	13.88 plus 06	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, August 27.

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1000
Day's Exports to Continent	6000
Futures at New York:—	
October	24.40 — 50
December	24.00 — 45
January	23.95 — 49
March	24.27 — 46
Spot Cotton at New York	26.40 — 50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.13 — 41
Futures at New Orleans:—	
October	23.62 — 42
December	23.77 — 41
Demand Bills	17 1/4
Silver Foreign mined	68 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, August 27.

Futures at New York:—

October	24.40 — 50
December	24.00 — 45
January	23.95 — 49
March	24.27 — 46

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, August 27.

M. G. Bengal "Good"	10.85
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good"	11.25
M. G. Bengal "Fine"	11.65
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	11.15
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	11.65
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	12.15
M. G. Broach "Good"	11.65
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	12.05
M. G. Broach "Fine"	12.45
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	10.75
M. G. Scinde "Fully Good"	11.15
M. G. Scinde "Fine"	11.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, August 27.

August	23.06 — 39
September	20.63 — 42
October	19.36 — 41
November	19.11 — 34
December	18.86 — 29
January	18.66 — 29
February	18.56 — 29
March	18.51 — 29
April	18.43 — 29
May	18.36 — 29
June	18.30 — 28
July	18.24 — 26

WHEAT.

London, August 27.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 52 August/September sellers.

Rozaro Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 53 August/September sellers.

Tone:—Weak and lower and poor trade.

Australian 55/6 August/September sellers.

Choice White Karachi 52/6 sellers for August/September and for Cargo 52/6 paid for July shipment to Continent.

Soft Red Karachi 51/8 August/September value.

SEEDS.

London, August 27.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/4 August/September paid.

Tone:—Demand was poor and small business has been reported.

Cottonseed Bombay £10 3/4 August/September sellers, steady.

Castorseed Bombay was rather easier. Closed at £29 1/4 sellers for August/September.

BARLEY.

London, August 27.

Barley, Karachi 41 August/September sellers.

RAPESEEDS.

London, August 27.

Ferozepore Real Bold £21 1/2 August/September sellers.

Toria £21 1/2 August/September sellers.

Brown Cawnpore £21 August/September sellers.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for August shipment at £22 1/8 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine shipping and shipped at £22 1/4. In Wheat, Parvel Choice White Karachi for September/October shipment 53/3 and in Wheat Cargo, Choice White Karachi at 52/6 for July shipment.

METALS.

London, August 27.

English best Selected Copper	£66 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63 1/8
Copper Braziers	£84 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2 noml.
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/4
Tin Block	£254

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug 28.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	62	8	0
Do	1	62	8	0
Do	1 1/4	61	8	0
Do	1 1/2	61	8	0
Do	1 3/4	61	8	0
Do	2	61	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p
Copper, English	3-4	67	0	0
Copper	1-	67	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	67	0	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2-	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Kalai		65	0	0
Lead, Country		19	0	0
German Brass, Meta 3-4		60	0	0
„ „ „ 1		58	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		65	8	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 1 1-4		67	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	9	6
„	No. 42—2	1	13	6
„	No. 20	1	2	9
„	No. 32	1	6	6

LINSEED.

London, August 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 1/8 August/September. Done.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 41 3/8 August sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 40 5/8 September/December. Done and sellers.

Tone:—Poor demand and small business doing at lower rates.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, August 27.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
21/9 September sellers.
21/9 October/December sellers.
22 January/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
22/2 January/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karchi:—
22/2 January/March sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 28, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have dropped by about 2 As. per cwt. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5600 bags, showing a good record of offtake.

Our Forward Market remained steady throughout in all positions. Octber/December shipment prices for Java Sugar have dropped by a Pence. On the whole the market remained ruled steady.

The following are closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs 20/1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15 per cwt.
Shipment July sh 21/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment August/September sh. 21/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment October/Decebmer sh 21/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment November/December sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
MAURITIOUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Shipment August or September sh 20/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September or October sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/November/December sh. 21/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

(See other Commercial on page 10.)

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 28

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	425	..	430
Bombay Cotton	500	..	525
Bombay Dyeing	726-1/4-35	37-1/2-50-735	32 1/2-37 1/2-738 3/4
Century	380-50	92-1/2-403-3/4 390	91 1/4-92 1/2-390 390
Nagpur	511-1/4-12 1 2	15-17-1/2 512 1/2	15-12 1/2-512 1/2
Colaba	165-75	177-1/2	71 1/4-175
Crescent ex-divi	237 1/2-45	47-1/2-62-1/2	257 1/2
Indore ex-divi	380-90-85-	90-405-395	92 1/2-402 1/2400
Kohinoor	1150	..	1200
New Great	352-1/2-60-55	62-1/2-72/1/2	60-363 3/4
Pearl ex-divi.	536-42 1/2	45-60 553 3/4	52 1/2-62 1/2 561
Phoenix	505	..	515
Bharucha	107-1/2	..	107 1/2
Simplex	232 1/2-36 1/2	40-45-23-7 1/2	32 1 2-40-236 1/4
Swan ex-divi.	850	..	850
Swadesh	582-1/2-67 1/2	65-5-70	67 1/2-565
Pabni	365	..	375
Fazal	915-23 3/4	30-927 1/2	22 1/2-18 3/4-925
Mathuradas	200	..	200
Tata Mill	205	..	230
Globe	55	60	60
Mysore	112-1/2	..	112 1/2
Madhavji	240-51 1/4	50-25 1 1/4	47 1/2-250
Finlay ex-divi.	600	..	625
Gokak	102-1/2	..	107 1/2
Edward Sassoon	202 1/2	..	215
Meyer Sassoon	140	..	145
Alcock	165	..	165
Bombay Burma Old	302 1/2	..	303 3/4
Bombay Elec. Tram	90 5/8	..	90 5/8
Bombay Steamer Ordy	60	..	65
Bundi Cement	10 1/4	..	10 1/4
Central E. Mining	26 3/4	..	27 1/2
Indian Cement	45	..	45
Tata Steel Ordy.	15 1/2	..	17 1/2
Tata Steel Defd.	51 1/4-52 1/2	57 1/2-60	57 1/2-70-65

(Continued from column 1.)

best grades ruling 26s.—27s., ordinaries 25s. Supplies of Monmouthshire coal are still equal to demand, and although collieries are fairly well booked prices so far show no improvement. Black Veins are steady at 26s. 6d.—27s. with Western Valleys well engaged at 25s. 6d. Eastern Valleys are quiet and irregular between 23s. 6d.—25s. according to seller's position.

Best smalls are firmer at 17s., with good bunkers less plentiful at 16s.—16s. 6d. Cargo brands remain in ample supply, and are still easy at 13s.—15d.

Special coke meet a quiet trade at 52s. 6d.—55s. Furnace qualities are neglected and weak at 35s. In the fuel trade the situation has not improved. Works are operating intermittently, with supplies readily offering at 27s.—29s.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Corporation Address to Mahatma Gandhi at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).
The mail steamer "Cacedonia," with the English mails of August 14, due at 5 a.m.
Harwood League:—Second Division—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Oval.
Bombay Police vs. Colaba United, Cooperage.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Harwood League:—1st Division—West Yorks vs. R. A. 70 Battery, Cooperage.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 29 (Fri.) Sunrise 5 h. 23m., Sunset 6h. 57m
Aug. 30 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 23m., Sunset 6h. 56m.
Aug. 31 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 23m. Sunset 6h. 55m.
Sept. 1 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 23m. Sunset 6h. 55m.
Sept. 2 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
Sept. 3 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 53m
Sept. 4 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 52m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

SHEPHERD:—Henry B. (Harry) Deputy Superintendent, E. D. Sassoon Mills (E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate) on 28th August, 1924, aged 52 years. Funeral leads St. Georges Hospital, at 5 p.m. this evening, arriving Sewree Cemetary at 5-30 p.m. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Tuesday, the 2nd September, 1924, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Ganesh Chaturthi." All the Departments of the Bombay G.P.O. and the Ballard Pier station and the town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph branches of the combined offices mentioned below will work as usual:—1. M. Hills, 2. Byculla, 3. Girgaon, 4. Mazgaon, 5. Colaba, 6. Parel, 7. Cadell, 8. Dharavi, 9. Tardeo, 10. Fort St. Booking Office. The other combined offices will remain closed on that day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 27th August, 1924, to 6 a.m. of 28th August 1924:—
Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attacks 2, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.
Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 103.
Total mortality this day last year 101.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 p.m. on the 27th instant.
The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" carrying Bombay Mails of 23rd instant ex. S.S. "Naldera" left Aden at 10-30 p.m. on the 27th instant.
The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 21st instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.
The B. I. S.S. "Mulbera" which left London on the 8th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Monday, the 1st proximo.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmiki will deliver a public lecture on "Rural Reconstruction," in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), Mr. A. C. Desai, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Division, will preside.

"MOTHER'S DAY" AT THANA.

The Municipal Schools of Thana will be celebrating the Mother's Day, to-day (Friday, the 29th inst.) at 4-0 p.m. at the Market when Kirtanakankriti Kumari Shantabai Onkar will conduct a sermon on "Shiwaji's Mother."

DR. DADABHAI NADROJI'S ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the ladies will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate Dr. Dadabhai's Jayanti, and also a purse will be presented to Mahatmaji from the ladies. All ladies are cordially invited on the occasion.

"PARSI FRIENDS FALL OUT."

Mr. Peerjshaw Mancherji Vajifdar, B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader, formerly of Thana and now of Woodhouse Road, Bombay, writes to say that he is not one Peerjshaw Vajifdar referred to in the issue of Saturday (2nd inst.) under the heading "Parsi Friends Fall out."

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow (Aug. 30th) at 6 p.m. in the Cenetnary Church, Grant Road, when the following will be the speakers and subjects:—Rev. F. Wood, on "Prohibition in America", and Bihop J. W. Robinson on "The latest Information about Prohibition in America.", Miss Mary J. Campbell on "Indian Conditions," Mr. K. Natrajan will preside.

KALBADEVI GANESHOTSAVA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a competitive examiation for spinning will be held on Wednesday (3rd prox.) in the Murarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. The candidates are to send in their applications so as to reach the Secretary, Narayan Bulwant Deshpande, Princess Street, Bombay (2) before 6 p.m. on 21st instant. The Charkhas and cotton slivers required for the purpose are to be brought by the candidates themselves. The first five successful candidates are to be awarded prizes of Rs. 7, 6, 5, 4, and 3 in order of their merits.

POONA RACES

SELECTIONS FOR 6th EXTRA RACES READY TO-DAY. THEY CONTAIN VERY GOOD THINGS WHICH WILL HELP YOU TO MAKE UP—ALSO AN EXCLUSIVE BRACKET.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
190, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

CORNER COURT.

DISGUSTED WITH LIFE

A MERCHANT COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Wednesday morning Keshavlal Girdharlal Shah (30) a gold and silver merchant was found in his room at Pinjrapole dead, from the effects of opium poison and his brother informed the Police who removed the body for inquest at the morgue.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday morning when his cousin Bhogilal Chimanlal Shah, an accountant, said, the deceased was unmarried and lived alone. On Wednesday morning he was informed that deceased was lying unconscious in his room, the doors of which were open. He went there and saw him dead. As he suspected something wrong he informed the Police who assembled a panch and made a search. A piece of paper produced in Court was found under his pillow. It was in deceased's handwriting written in Gujarati:—"I am troubled and tired of the world. I am taking opium." The deceased was troubled about his business.

Medical evdence showed that the death was due to opium poisoning.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning which was voluntarily administered.

CRUSHED BY RAILWAY WOGAN.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on Thursday morning, touching the death of Nanibai Anand aged nine years living with her parents at Agripada. The evidence showed that on the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. the deaceased was playing at Kutchra siding at Tardeo along with some children. An engine with some wagons was standing at the time and the deceased held a railway wagon and stood over it from a platform. The engine, after a little while, whistled and began to move and the deceased got a jerk and fell down. The wheel of the wagon went on her right leg which was crushed. She was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died on Wednesday. Medical evidence showed that death was due to shock and haemorrhage following a severe injury.

The Jury returned a verdict of death from injury on leg which was crushed by a railway wagon.

The Jury remarked that the siding should be fenced off to prevent children and others living in the vicinity from trespassing on the line and platform.

A PRISONER'S DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner held an inquest on Thursday morning at Dongri Jail touching the death of Ah Hong Ah Yet. The deceased was convicted and sentenced by the Second Presidency Magistrate on 19-7-24 to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. On the 9th instant he was admitted to Jail Hospital where he died at 4 a.m. on Thursday of pneumonia.

The Jury returned a verdict of death by pneumonia.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT FALKLAND ROAD.

At about 1 p.m. on Thursday a portion of a two storyed building, situate at Falkland road, suddenly collapsed, but fortunately no lives were lost. The building belonged to Mr. Sultan Ismail Jan Mohmed who had served notices on all tenants to vacate about four months ago. All the tenants had vacated except two Marwaris who were on the ground floor and carried on business in copperwares. A boy passing along the road was injured by the fall of the debris. He was removed to J. J. Hospital. The two Marwaris left the shop as soon as they heard the crash of the collapse.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday before Mr. Frank Olivera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chursing Hardisingh, a temporary municipal havaldar charged (1) Mohmedhusein Haji Joosab (2) Ismail Abdul Rehman and (3) Mitha Mohmed, three Memon merchants with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty. Police Prosecutor Mr. Thanewalla appeared for prosecution while the accused defended by Mr. Gaveria, pleader.

The complainant's case was that he was a municipal havaldar to check encroachment on public street. On 20th August at 4-45 p.m. he went with other coolies to Abdul Rehman Street to remove goods from public street and removed four pillows and three chairs from the road near the shop of accused No. 3, when the accused No. 3 ordered accused Nos. 1 and 2 to assault him. The first accused pleaded not guilty while the other two accused pleaded guilty. His Worship fined all the accused Rs. 30 each.

ALLEGED BREACH OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

Mr. Frank Olivera, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed further hearing of the case in which Dr. F. M. Sethna was charged with breach of the Medical Registration Act. Sir C. H. Setalvad, Advocate and Mr. Kanuga, pleader, defended the respondent while Mr. Bowen, Solicitor, prosecuted.

Dr. Sethna in his statement said in 1905 he passed an examination for the degree of fellow of the Ayurvedic University held under the auspices of All-India Shri Sayaji Ayurvedic University, Nasik Panchvati. In 1909 he passed an examination for the degree of Vaidya Bhushan of the same University. He used to write the words V.B. after his name and under lined the letters V.B. and added after in parenthesis the letters M.D. to denote that the degree of V.B. corresponded to that of M.D. He gave this explanation to the complainant as early as 1918 which naturally led him to infer that his contention was upheld. In January 1923, he went to the complainant with a note from Major Porter and interviewed the complainant who advised him to discontinue the use of letters M.D. in parenthesis after V.B. In accordance with his suggestion he wrote to the newspapers and magazines wherein his advertisements appeared asking them to omit the degree F.Av.U., V.B., (M.D.) after his name from all advertisements. On the failure on the part of the management of "Gup-sup" after January 1924, he personally went to the printer and instructed him to carryout his instructions

The case is postponed.

1 YEAR'S R. I. FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. Frank Olivera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Gopaldas Kishandas and Bulakhidas Kishandas were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three amounts Rs. 7,000, Rs. 700 and Rs. 5,000 aggregating Rs. 12,700. The facts of this case are already reported in these columns. The first accused was a cashier in the firm of Bhicumchand Reekchand and the second accused was the brother of the first accused. Both the accused lost in speculation the firm's money and hence the charge. The accused were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000 or in default six months' imprisonment on first and third charge and on second charge, three months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

MRS. SHARADA MEHTA'S EVIDENCE.

On Thursday's meeting of the Bombay University Reform Committee's meeting Mrs. Sharada Menta of Baroda was examined. She said in her statement that the true object of education is to promote virtue and culture without neglecting the utilitarian point of view. It ought to turn out good citizens and useful members of the community. Any system of education which fails to do so is fundamentally wrong. The welfare of any state or society depends largely upon its constituent members. If they are mentally or physically unhealthy, the whole society is bound to suffer.

The idea of education is not merely to impart mental "culture" but it should also build up character and produce strong God-fearing citizens. Our whole system of University education is radically defective. It lays too much stress upon the utilitarian side and has therefore become exclusively material. The common point of view from which one looks at education to-day is, "what is its market value?"

University education and University Examinations are regarded mainly as avenues to Government employments. The defects are largely due to circumstances which led to the establishment of the present system. There was no "planned out" system of Education in India just before the advent of the British. With the establishment of the British supremacy in India, it was thought desirable by the rulers that they would be failing in their duty towards the governed if they did not do anything for the mental amelioration of the people of India.

Under the influence of Macaulay and the despatch of Charles Wood—a system of education was introduced in India which was largely a copy of the educational system of the West. English was made the medium of instruction and few Examining Universities were established. Those who were responsible for the introduction of this system may have honestly thought that it was the best possible system for the mental improvement of the people of India.

It however seems quite possible that there was a sub-conscious or a lurking idea that an Indian who had received this new type of education in English would be useful to the governing classes in helping them in their work of administration. The administration could not be entirely in the hands of the English and for clerical and less responsible work the services of Indians could be safely utilised.

This new type of education was zealously taken up by the people of India, largely because the English education gave them a certain hall mark which considerably raised their market value. The popularity of University education and the rapid increase of the number of students going in for Higher education was largely due to materialistic reasons. The cultural and character building aspects of education were pushed in the back ground. The universities instead of becoming temples of learning became factories for manufacture of degrees which were eagerly sought by the Indians.

The higher object of education was entirely lost sight of. The object of education is to impart culture, build up character, promote virtue and build up a community of healthy patriotic, well informed citizens.

The University had no ideal before it. It had no corporate life and therefore it failed to build up any traditions. It did nothing to promote social unity and social life. It did not try to inculcate civic and patriotic virtues. It entirely ignored physical culture and military training of the students.

The University became a dead machine for examining students. It should have developed into an organism with a definite ideal before it and having a corporate existence. It should have become the real "Alma Mater" of the students of whom they could be justly proud.

Our Universities have failed in their mission of advancing the cause of learning. They provide no facilities for research work, for dissemination of knowledge amongst the people by Extensive lectures. Adult classes or publications of books and research works and make them available to the masses in general.

(b) To provide for practical training side by side. (c) To promote social unity and social life. (d) To give physical culture. (e) To give preliminary Military Training.

As regards the spirit and method the instructor and the pupil the outlook of both ought to be changed. The instructor having no definite object before him is not in a position to give the right type of education.

The standard of the Matriculation examination ought to be raised. The medium of instruction in the Higher Schools ought to be the Vernacular.

The administrative machinery of High Schools leading up to the Matriculation ought to be guided by the University. The educational machinery of the University including College course ought to be remodelled on making a comparison with other Universities.

There is no University life and no University ideal before the students and because it is not a teaching body there is lack of corporate life.

At present the University has absolutely failed in creating interest in the history and culture of the different communities in the State. The education given by our University at present has laid greater emphasis upon accidental culture and occidental ideas while entirely neglecting everything that might create love and pride for the indigenous culture of the country. Greater emphasis must be laid on subjects like the Ancient Indian History, Indian Philosophy, study of comparative religions, Sanskrit, Arabic and even some of the Vernacular languages. The average Indian student knows more about Napoleon or Alfred the Great and Witan than about Asoka or Akbar or the Village Communities. He knows more about Hegel and Kant or Comte and Mill than about Sankaracharya. In the B.A. History Curriculum there is a compulsory paper on English History and Constitution while Indian History is an Optional Subject.

Examined by the President she said that the present day graduates were not of the right mark from the point of view of Indian culture as well as that of citizenship. They imbibed slavish mentality and she thought a good number of students would be better off if they did not have University education. She did not mean thereby to abolish the University but to improve it. The spirit of self-respect was not cultivated among students and therefore they lost their independence. She expected cultured men to possess selfrespect and self-confidence. The University she said should place before the students broad ideals of Oriental life, and character. There ought also to be greater association between professors and students than it was now. The present day students knew more about Julius Caesar and Rye House plot than ancient Indian culture.

Replying to Mr. K. T. Shah, Mrs. Mehta said she preferred separate colleges for girls as she thought experiment of co-education had failed.

To Mr M R Jayakar, Mrs Mehta said University should give incentive to patriotism through the medium of books At present there was no love or feeling of love for the country among students. She also advocated volunteer corps, she did not prefer one language for the Hindus and another for Mahomedans. She thought the country was ripe for starting for I. C. S., examination and therefore the University ought to adopt direct course of study for that examination. She did not think co-education was a corrective for social life in India. Indian mothers would not like to send their daughters for co-education.

The Committee then adjourned till 29th September after concluding Dr. Parker's examination.

"MATERNITY BENEFITS"

MR. KANJI DWARKADAS' LECTURE.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas delivered a lecture on "Maternity Benefits" before the members of the Indian Women's Association, at the Theosophical Hall on Thursday, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson presiding.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said that the subject of "Maternity Benefits" was of vital interest to women. In the Bombay Presidency they had something like 64,000 factory women out of which Bombay claimed 30,000. All these factory-women of Bombay were of child-bearing age and their lot was very miserable. They had to work for full factory time standing, with no or very little recess. Working in the mills, and living in the appaling conditions in which they lived told very heavily upon their health.

He had to admit most sorrowfully that very little had been done by the friends of Labour to improve the condition of the women-workers. The working-woman in Bombay, said Mr. Kanji, was one of the noblest creatures God ever made. In modesty, in bearing, in gentleness, in feeling for the nurseries of others and in her devotion to her home, she was able to hold her own against the women of any other class or nationality.

Continuing he referred to the appaling infant mortality in the mill population of Bombay and said that it was high time that they did something to alleviate their lot. He related the conditions of mill workers in the West and the measures they had done to make the lot of the factory women comfortable and decent. Mr. Kanji then mentioned how his bill for Maternity Benefits was disallowed by the Government and said that it was very happy signs the times that Mr. Bolus should bring a bill on similar lines in the Bombay Council. He concluded by appealing his bearers to do their best to bring about an improvement in the lot of the factory-women.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson in winding up the proceeding said, any measure that was calculated to preserve and protect the health of mill workers of necessity demanded their support and active assistance. Apart from that utilitarian standpoint, and economic advantages that they as women of Bombay, had a clearly defined humanitarian interest in that question. Infant mortality in the city was appalling. The women industrial workers were women of whom they had good reason to be proud. It was their duty to do all in their power to assist in passing a measure which would reduce that dreadful deathrate, and protect those poor mothers whose lives were spent in unending struggle and toil.

DR. BESANT'S JUBILEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, August 28.

A crowded public meeting was held on 25th instant in the Mandalalpura Theatre in commemoration of the Jubilee of Annie Besant's memorable public life, lady and gentlemen speakers emphasised different aspects of her life, Mr. Motilal Bijawargi, Finance Minister, presided.

In view of the reductions made in first and second class fares on the G. I. P. Railway, the Belgaum Railway Mandal has written to the Co. pointing out the desirability of an immediate and substantial reduction in the 3rd class fares also.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Bar-at-Law, who has been elected President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union at a meeting of the members of the Executive Council of the said Association held on the 11th August, 1924, has accepted the office conferred on him.

IN AID OF MR. HORNIMAN.

EKHI-PAISA.

"Ekhi-Paisa" is a new Hindi play which has been well received by the Bombay public. The play the proceeds of which are to go to Mr. Horniman to help him in his exite is a musical comedy in Hindi, dealing with a variety of topics of passing interest starting from the old worn theme of proselytisation of Hindi and Moslem students by Christian Missionary Institutions to the latest cult of khadar and non-violence of the Mahatma. The play is brimful of mirth and fine sentiments. The trite and cutting hits at the railtics of fashion and the love of luxuries, the officiousness of petty officials and mistaken notion of their indispensableness, the witty saying of "Kismet", all these grip the attention of the audience from start to finish. The attempt of the author to drive home into the mind of the audience the important of khadar and national work, seems to have considerably succeeded. The songs of "Dolly and "Kismet" carry the message of the Mahatma to the masses in a most homely and natural way. On the whole the play is worth a visit.

As for the staging of the play, it is in the hands of a well-known troupe of actors headed by Mr. G. B. Bhate. Actors, one and all play their parts to satisfaction However Sane as "Kismet" youthful actor "Dolly" deserve a special meed of praise.

Master Nana will sing in his melodious voice songs specially composed for the occasion.

The drama will be staged at the Baliwala Theatre to-night at 9-30 p.m.

SHAUKAT ALI'S TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANTVA, August 26.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and his party offered Friday prayers in Juma Masjid Dhoraji, led by Maulana Nisarahmed who afterwards preached sermon quoting from the holy Koran and exhorting the people to act as Muslims and not as hypocrite. Principal Khwaja and Maulana Shaukat Ali spoke briefly on the Khilafat question. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Principal Khwaja Maulana Nisar Ahmad and Mr. Deochand bhai motored to Gondal. In spite of short notice and the late hour a grand procession with torches was formed and meeting was held at 10/30 p.m. Mr. Chandoolan and Mr. Popatlal Guya, leading pleader took prominent part. Principal Khwaja congratulated the resident of Gondal on their Swaraj wherein he had complete freedom of speech.

The speaker dwelt upon the Hindu-Muslim unity, khaddar and charkha and untouchability. Maulana Shaukat Ali exhorted them to keep faith in God Almighty and to work in harmony to serve God.

On Saturday the Maulana and the party inspected the orphanage, the art school and the school for untouchables.

The party went to Dhoraji where a tea party was given by the staff students of the Ahmedia school. On Sunday the Maulana inspected the local Girls' school; on the same night a huge open meeting was held when Maulana Shaukat Ali exhaustively dwelt upon the history of the Khilafat movement, work done so far and the programme for the future. Several donations were announced. On Monday Maulana Shaukat Ali presided over the annual prize distribution of the Local Orphanage and spoke on the duty of Musalmans towards orphans. At Manavadar Seth Gaurshanker Vyas joined the party at Bantva, thousands of people welcomed the deputation and a large procession went through the principal streets. At 10 p.m. an open air meeting attended by over 5,000 people was held. Leading Hindus, including Messrs. Gaurishanker Vyas, Doctor Chhaganlal, Sheoshanked (Pleader) were present. Maulana Shaukat Ali briefly thanked the people for warm reception and promised speaking fully next day. Mr. Gaurishanker Vyasji spoke in Gujrati eulogising the sacrifices of the Khilafat workers and offered his blanket which was purchased by a local Mussalman for 101 rupees. Some donations were announced when Maulana Shaukat Ali stopped meeting declaring that he would announce the donations later.

(Continued from column 6).

county and other cricket matches which started to-day.

Surrey versus Leicester at Oval:—Leicester made 133. Fenley took seven for 57. Surrey have made 150 for two, Sandham is 69 not out and Shepherd 51 not out.

Sussex versus Lancashire at Brighton.—Lancashire made 76. Tate taking seven for 41. Sussex scored 128, Parkin taking seven for 67. Lancashire have made nought for one wicket in their second innings.

Kent versus Warwick at Dover.—Kent made 350. Seymour scored 103, Knott 64 and Collins 58. Quaife took five for 26.

Worcester versus Notts at Worcester.—Worcester made 189. Hopkins scoring 77 not out. Notts have made 119 for three.

Hampshire versus Yorkshire at Portsmouth.—Hampshire made 74. Kilner took five for 33 and Macaulay five for 31. Yorkshire have scored 113 for seven. Holmes made 60.

Gloucester versus Scotland at Bristol (Two days' match).—Gloucester scored 222 for nine and declared. Sinfield made 50 and Scobie took four for 51. Scotland have made 143 for seven. Hole contributed 58.

Leveson Gowers XI versus Glamorgan.—Glamorgan scored 178. Bell made 87 and Allen took four for 28. Gowers XI have made 60 for one.

Somerset versus South Africans at Taunton.—Somerset made 208. MacBryan scored 59 and Blanckenberg took six for 76. South Africans have made 140 for four. Catterall is 78 not out.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS

POONA RACING SEASON.

SUMMER MEETING, 6TH DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(1st Race Starts at 2-15 p.m.)

THE HARRIS PLATE Distance 1½ ...
Winner Rs. 7,500, seconds Rs. 2,... Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses ... Division.
Vale of York 9-0, Swithin 8-10, ... 8-7, Prague 8-5, Coleoy 8-3, Solo Drage ... Knight of Clonmel 7-11, Wasp ..., Charles Smile 7-2.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

DIVISION II.

Starshot 9-7, Murmansk 9-2, Starboard 8-11, Marmion 8-11, Count Palatine 8-10, Black Kite 8-10, Divide 8-7, Lomonds Hills 8-3, ... mer 8-3, Magical 8-1 Rackie 7-9, Southern Beauty 7-6, Aldergrove 7-6 Summer's Joy 7-3.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arab Ponies, 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.
Khundil 9-12, Baktavar 9-5, Hatcael 9-4, Amin 9-2, Andolis 9-1, Moyeed 8-12, Stability 8-9, Arthur 8-3, Forfeit 8-0 Safety 7-12 Rarity 7-11, Delyar Jung 7-9 Zaidan 7-7, Hishan 7-0, Sir Jamal 6-9.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 5000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

DIVISION I.

Miss Evans 9-2, School Boy 9-0, Christmas-holiday 8-11, Huon River 8-8, Discobolus 8-6, Treasury 8-3, Red Cross Boy 8-3, Dialect 7-13, French Briar 7-9, Piccolo 7-8, Silver Balm 11 4, Etheldene 7-2 Voltage 7-2.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP, Distance 1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in the 2nd and 3rd Division.
Rowardennan 9-11, Finnart's Bay 9-9, Garnetede 9-7, Rabalto 9-7, Trail 9-4, Krishnakumari 8-13 French Briar 8-11, Precious Lass 10, Musk Rat 8-1 Bely's Life 7-9, Stormont 7-7, Siki 7-4, Prince Hamed 7-1 Scandalous 6-12, Ly Realm 6-11, Krempion 6-6.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200; for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

DIVISION I.

William Tell 9-4 Laffy 9-0, Eed 8-11, Rex 8-11 Larick 8-10, Watee 8-10, Nassim 8-9 Moore ... 8 Toofan 8-5, Maxim 8-4, Officer 8-4 Young ... ara 8-4, Cowley 7-11, Hound 7-11, Adwan 7-1 Solomon's Song 7-11 Ferozeshah 7-11 Billy Hunter 6-9.

THE PARVATI PLATE. Disance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handivap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Sarsaparilla 9-4, Crab Apple 9-4, First Grade 9-4, Catchup 9-3, Happy Times 8-3, Rakings 8-2 Kent Eaglet 8-2, Treddle 9-1, Allensmore 1 9-1 Some Scribe 8-13, Duck Bird 8-13, Yenite 8-12 Red Quill 8-10, Perfect Day 8-8, Jovial ... 7, Blackwater 8-6 Pomme Anna 8-6 Prince Hamed 8-6, Erinite 8-5, Lomo 8-4, Lady Rita 8-3, Marby 8-1 Desert Gold 8-1 Fleeting Favour 7-13, Eathurst 7-8, Headstronfi 7-3.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

DIVISION II.

Jerwan 9-8 Basra Hope 9-4, Toonah 9-0 Brindisi 9-0 Raipur 9-0, Sulike 8-11, Hamier 8-10 Witness 8-10, Midher Beg 8-5, Kitab 8-5 Vital 8-5, Detective 8-4, Aftab 7-11 Card ... Nazim Beg 7-11, Vadnan 7-11, Mishrif ...

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Distance Miles.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300 Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

DIVISION III.

Shemal 9-12, Cairo 9-4 Hazal 9-1 ... 9, Sanderson 8-11, Famous 8-11 P... Son of Araby 8-8, Badran 8-8 Su... Nizamuddin 8-5 Kandinava 8-4 Bronze Surety 7-11 Misser 7-11, Villa 7-11, Rami 7-1 Afsar Jung 7-11.

EBOR HANDICAP RE UN...

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The following is the result of the Ebor Handicap.

Marvex	1
Norseman	2
Cointuron	3

Twenty ran. Won by three lengths; four between second and third. Betting:—8/1 against Norseman, 10/1 Marvex, 25/1 Cointuron.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYM. BEAT Y. M. C. A.

A rainsodden ground and a slippery ball were not calculated to produce good football but the Gymkhana—Y. M. C. A. contest was no scrappy as might have been expected. The Y. M. C. A. who lost by four goals to nil were unfortunate in not having the services of the R. A. M. C. men who attended a funeral. On the otoher hand the Gymkhana turned out a full team except Reid. The Gymkhana scored a couple of goals within a few minutes through Etherington and Gillespie and continued to press the Y. M. C. A. Before half time was whistled Etherington netted two more goals. In the second half the Young Men were pinned in their own half but McCarthy was brilliant and brought off many excellent saves. The constant bombardment at the Y. M. C. A. goal had not further result and Gymkhana won the day by four goals to nil.

Teams were:—
Bombay Gym:—James; Leach and Gardiner; Sparshall, Sowry and Hillman; Gillespie, Pill, Irvine, Etherington and Wand.
Y. M. C. A.:—McCarthy; Chisholm and Mohant; Hodgkinson, Court and Brown; Moura, Moorchani, Thompson, McCarthy and Lynn.
Referee:—Mr. Thornback.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The following are the closing scores in the

(Contiued in column 5).

UNDER PATRONAGE OF INDIAN LEADERS.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF

Mr. B.G. HORNIMAN

Natyakala Pravarthak Natak Mandali

WILL STAGE

"EKHI-PAISA"

IN HINDI.

OR

"Mahatma's Preaching

AND

Miracles of Khaddhar"

with MASTER NANA'S SPECIAL NATIONAL SONGS

TO-DAY FRIDAY, AT 9-30 P.M.

AT THE

Baliwalla Grand Theatre,

TARDEO.

Rates—Rs. 11-8, 8-, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 1-12, 1-2, and Ans. 14-9

Tickets can be had at Messrs. BALIWALLA THEATRE, Near Tram Stables Tardeo. and at Dr. D. D. Sathaye's Dispensary, Girgaum.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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'Phone: 2483.

Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1924.

BOMBAY'S PROUDEST DAY.

"O God, that madest this beautiful earth, when will it be ready to receive thy Saints? How long, O! Lord, how long?"

—From Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan."

To-day is the proudest day in the history of Bombay. Nay, it is the proudest day in the history of India; for the whole country shares the pride of the First City in India. It is Bombay's proudest day because it is its unique privilege to-day to pay tribute, on behalf of its citizens, to one than whom there is no living man in India, even in the world, more worthy of the highest honour and respect that it is possible for men to render to an individual. In the address which the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will present to-day to Mahatma Gandhi, they have done well not to recount the services he has rendered to the country by the example of his "unblemished life inspired with a noble idealism" or to dwell on his contributions to all the great causes to which he has dedicated his life. They have done well because no words can adequately describe those services or estimate the value of those contributions, which have been as unparalleled as their fruits will remain among the greatest achievements of history. The time is not yet come to pass judgment on the Mahatma's work for the simple reason that the effects proceeding from it will reach down to generations yet unborn. The fruits that we of this country and generation have reaped is merely an earnest of the harvest that those who will follow us will reap of the seeds of unmixed goodness that he has sown. Born amidst us, he belongs to India. But the world—the world that can recognises the stuff of which its heroes are made—already claims him as his own and history will place him high among the highest in its roll of honour.

Peace and goodwill among men have been preached for centuries, but it was left to Mahatma Gandhi to make men realise for the first time that both peace and goodwill can become a reality not only in the relations of individuals, not only in the relations of communities, but also in the relations of nations. The launching of the Non-Cooperation movement was not the beginning of the freedom of India; it was also the beginning of the end of war as an arbiter between nations, it was the beginning of a new world-order based on Non-violence—on the sanction of a force generated by the highest impulses of men and women. They know not what they say who talk glibly of the diabolical crimes of Chauri Chaura and the mad outrages of Bombay. For they have not the imagination to picture the terrible things that would have followed, as night follows day, the bursting forth of the mad fury of the Indian people burning with the wrongs inflicted on them by their rulers, had not the Mahatma transmuted that fury into a constructive force of inexhaustible fertility because it derived its vitality from self-purification and suffering and thus transported the national agitation on a higher plane, making it the instrument not merely of India's freedom but also of the peace of the world. The wonder is not that there was a Chauri Chaura tragedy or a Moplah rebellion, but that there were not many Chauri Chaura tragedies and Moplah rebellions. And this miracle—for it was nothing less than a miracle—was possible because in the Non-cooperation movement the Mahatma showed to the Indian people the most effective way of getting their wrongs redressed and attaining the highest degree of self-realization.

In the crisis of India's relations with England, the Mahatma launched his movement which was the only alternative to violence. Thereby he preserved peace, dammed the rising tide of racial hatred and kept the way open for genuine reconciliation and enduring settlement with England. That is his greatest achievement for which not we of this generation alone, but our successors of generations to come will bless him and which history will record as the first genuine step towards enthroning moral force in the place occupied by brute force as the arbiter of the destinies of individuals and nations. That to-day Bombay is making a new departure by doing the sincere thing and honouring him to whom honour is due is but an inadequate measure of the extent to which India has already become free, of the glory that has been hers of being the instrument through which one of the noblest personalities in history has worked for peace, goodwill and progress among mankind.

SOCIAL WORK IN BOMBAY.

The Social Service League, Bombay, is the premier organisation of its kind in the whole of India. A perusal, therefore, of its annual report for the year 1923, a summary of which was published the other day in our columns, not only evokes admiration for its numerous and many-sided activities but is also calculated to inspire those genuinely interested in the welfare of the poorer classes to consider afresh the means of improving the material and moral conditions of the latter. The League attempts to spread education among the people by conducting two day and 17 night schools, three classes for women, 11 libraries and an equal number of reading rooms. It tries to improve public health by maintaining three dispensaries as well as by finding out and attending to patients from among the mill workers. Welfare work for women and children has also been begun by opening three creches for looking after the children of women labourers. But, perhaps, the most important branch of the League's activities is the steady and laborious work that is being carried on for the amelioration of the condition of the mill workers. The League has opened settlements at Tardeo, Parel and Madanpura and organised Workmen's Institutes at the Tata and the Currimbhoy Mills where schools and co-operative societies, dramatic clubs and Indian gymnasia have been started for infusing light and joy in the lives of thousands of workers. We congratulate the authorities of the League and the band of zealous workers on their admirable record of last year's work.

We may, however, be permitted on this occasion to offer a suggestion regarding the labour work of the League. So far all welfare work for the workers has been mostly conducted with the help of their employers. We now understand that the authorities of the Tata and Currimboy Mills have intimated their unwillingness to continue their financial assistance for conducting the institutions for their workers. So, the question before the League and the public is: how are these useful institutions to be maintained in the future—with the aid of the charity of the generous public or by workers themselves organised into trade unions? We firmly believe that while some public assistance may be necessary in the initial stages in the true interests of the working classes the labour unions and their funds alone should henceforth be the chief pivots of all welfare work for the latter. There is also another consideration to support this conclusion. The League, it appears, has hitherto done very little to fight against the thousand and one wrongs that are inflicted on the workers almost every day individually and generally by their employers. Here again the organisation of the trade unions is the only remedy. The leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Shrimati Anasuyaben has enabled Ahmedabad to go miles ahead of Bombay in this respect. We, therefore, earnestly bespeak the attention of workers of the League to the urgent necessity of organising and assisting labour unions in this city without waiting for Government legislation in the matter and thus inaugurating a new era of peace and prosperity in the dull, grey lives of thousands of over-worked and ill-housed men and women in this city.

Notes of the Day.

A Federation for India.

The "Indian Social Reformer" finds it hard to understand the adoption by the Swarajist Conference at Calcutta of Maulana Hasrat Mohani's proposal that the ultimate goal of India is the establishment of a "Federation of Free States." The dream is as old as John Bright's vision of a United States of India and is constantly mentioned in any discussion of the future polity of India, but the "Reformer" thinks that the proposal was accepted without adequate consideration. Now, it is evident that the Maulana's insistence on his resolution was due rather to the principle of freedom implied in it than to the machinery of federalism. The "Reformer", therefore, mistakes the less important aspect of the proposal for the more important. To turn, however, to the "Reformer's" objection. "If Indian history has one lesson more than another", it remarks, "it is that for a thousand years the movement towards a united India . . . has always been wrecked owing to the strong separatist provincial tendencies of autonomous States." In the first place, we take leave to doubt if history ever teaches such specific lessons as the "Reformer" supposes. History does not provide solutions of political problems, it simply teaches us to examine them. Or, as Burke put it, history is the preceptor of prudence, not of principles. It is no idle academic point we are trying to argue, but one that is extremely pertinent to the issue. For, it means that the fear of provincialism that haunts the "Reformer" belongs to a time when distance had not been annihilated by improved means of transportation and communication. When in medieval India provincial satraps refused to acknowledge the suzerainty of Delhi, there were no post and telegraph and no railways. More, there was no conscious realisation of common economic interests and no organic and inter-dependent political system such as representative government involves.

Union, Not Unification.

A historical parallel has little value if it ignores vital differences in economic and political conditions between the two cases ought to be compared. When there will necessarily be a common policy for foreign affairs and defence and a common policy for economic matters such as currency and tariffs, and when the example of neighbouring provinces will be stimulating and contagious, to speak of the danger of a narrow provincialism is a mere product of pessimistic imagination. Autonomy in a federation is not exactly the same thing as isolation in a medieval imperial system with which the "Reformer" seems to be confounding it. When all has been said about the danger of provincialism and the unity of national life, the fact remains that the location of responsibility outside the sphere where its consequences are to operate can only breed administrative inefficiency, and political indifference. A political union for common purposes with freedom of development for various types of provincial cultures is preferable to a super-imposition of artificial unification. The best guarantee of progressiveness in national affairs is the opportunity of initiative and creativeness in smaller spheres. The Congress, to-day, has to be a single centralised body because it has to cope with a centralised political machinery. And even then there are some persons who hold that the provincialisation of its activities will make it a more effective body. But whatever the principle, the practical question in political reconstruction will be one of drawing lines of demarcation, of allocating functions between the central and the provincial governments. And then it will be time for the "Reformer" to protest against the fissiperous tendencies of Swarajism—if they come to exist.

Iraq.

The ratification of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty by the British Government is still hanging fire, though Mr. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, has assured Parliament that the Government will ratify the Treaty ignoring the rider attached to the ratification by the Constituent Assembly of Iraq. Everyone knows the pressure that was brought to bear on the members of the Assembly to ratify the Treaty, that, after all, it was a minority of that body which could be persuaded to accept it and that even that minority felt it necessary to attach a rider which proclaimed to all the world that Iraq acquiesced in the Treaty only because of its present helplessness. The ratification of the Treaty by the British Government, therefore, will not mean the end of all trouble for Great Britain in Iraq. The Treaty provides for the evacuation of Iraq by the British in four years, but looking to the vast interests which the British have developed in that country since the War, is it likely that they will be able to let go their grip on Iraq within so short a period as four years? It is extremely doubtful, and all the precedents furnished by the Imperial history of Great Britain are against such a likelihood. This is the opinion of not only hostile critics of British Imperialism, but even of imperially-minded British publicists as well. The "Saturday Review", for example, has no delusions at all about the subject and it does not believe that complete evacuation of Iraq by the British is possible. It answers as follows the question whether it will be possible for the British to evacuate Iraq in four years: "First there is the Mosul question that has to be settled with the Turk. Supposing it is settled, there remains the fundamental facts that, owing to the lack of any genuine Nationalist sentiment among the Arabs, Iraq is a completely artificial State, with an alien King in Feisal, and that the State is kept together and Feisal maintained on his throne solely by British bayonets. These facts are not likely to undergo any change in four years, and this implies the continuation of British support for a much longer time." The refreshing frankness about the stability of the throne of King "Feisal" will doubtless be appreciated at its worth in India and all Asiatic countries. About the so-called lack of any genuine Nationalist sentiment among the Arabs, is not the truth quite otherwise, that whether in Iraq, Palestine, Transjordania or Syria there is too much of that sentiment to be relished by the mandatory Powers and that every effort is being made to suppress that sentiment? The case of Iraq itself ought to suffice to dispel any doubt on the point. The heroic measures adopted to put down the Nationalist opposition to the Anglo-Iraq Treaty show that there is no lack of nationalist sentiment in that country, but that, on the other hand, it is being systematically tampered with.

A Scrap of Paper.

The "Saturday Review" makes a final observation on the situation which is worth noting here since it expresses the view of not a few British politicians, including those of the Labourite brand. The journal writes: "Sooner or later Iraq will have to be evacuated, at least as far south as Basra, which should be retained in defence of the Navy's interests in the Anglo-Persian oilfields and in the interests of the general trade in the gulf." It is quite natural that the "Review" and the political circles to which it caters, should forget, after the lapse of five years, that there could be any other interests, save those of the Navy and trade of the Mandatory Power, which should be taken into consideration in deciding whether a slice of Iraqian territory like Basra should be appropriated by that Power or restored to the rightful owner. The Covenant of the League of Nations which lays down, in Article 22, that the mandated territories are not to be exploited for the exclusive benefit of those who govern them and that in the government of such territories "the interests and progress of the inhabitants must be the guiding purpose of the administration" has, no doubt, grown so musty after the lapse of these years that it deserves to be treated as but a scrap of paper. Even if some Iraqee or other member of the League happens to make an inconvenient reference to the Covenant, the British statesmen four years hence will, we may be sure, be ready with a satisfactory explanation of the British occupation of Basra in spite of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty. In any case, something may be expected to turn up during the next four years to justify completely the British determination to stick to Basra. Only one out of Bedlam will believe at present that the British will evacuate Basra at the end of four years.

Significant Reluctance.

The announcement that the Reforms Enquiry Committee will finish taking oral evidence this week must have come as a surprise to the public, for no European witnesses, including representatives of the services, have as yet appeared before the Committee. One learns now, however, from the "Pioneer", that neither the European Association nor the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are desirous of sending up a witness for oral examination, though both of them have sent memoranda to the Committee. This is rather curious. What value is the Committee to attach to these memoranda which the Association and the Chamber are unwilling to substantiate by personal evidence? Either they have confidence in the Committee or they have not. If they have, then it is their duty to send up their representatives before the Committee for examination; if they have no confidence, then they should have refrained from sending any memoranda at all to it. Their present attitude is indefensible from whatever point of view it is considered and rouses the suspicion whether the unwillingness to tender oral evidence is not prompted by the fear that their witnesses will collapse ignominiously when subjected to the ordeal of cross-examination by the Indian members of the Committee. These bodies are against any change in the present constitution and have urged that Diarchy should be maintained intact. But they know too well that they have no cogent arguments in support of their dogmatic assertions. Hence their unwillingness to subject their assertions to the fire of cross-examination. In these circumstances the memoranda can have no weight whatsoever in the eyes of the Committee. The significance of the unwillingness of these European bodies to tender oral evidence will not be lost on the Indian public.

A New Conflict.

While we are still striving to grapple with various conflicts—the conflict of nations and of races, of communities and classes, of parties and sexes—Mr. Tairsee has made us aware again of the old conflict which is ever newp—the conflict between age and youth. The young, it has been said, distrust everything and the old believe everything. But the middle-aged, to which category Mr. Tairsee has the good fortune to belong at present, see everything. Middle age has neither the sceptical challenge of youth nor the placid credulity of the old. Mr. Tairsee, for some reason, does not take kindly to the unhappy age of fifty-five and as he cannot ask men to leave the world then, he asks them to quit the Corporation. The choice of number is arbitrary and, indeed, even the vernacular proverb does not consider men to be senile until they are sixty. Under Mr. Tairsee's scheme, however, things will be different A Corporator on waking up one morning will find that instead of being famous like Byron he is only fifty-five and is hence unfit to be a civic father. Mr Tairsee evidently does not believe in the motto which the League of Age adopted —"the older, the bolder." What he probably resents in the men over fifty-five is not their age, but their manners. Such men are "experienced" in the sense that they believe in nothing in which youth believes but refuse to part with their own illusions. They are so fond of the past —at least their own past—that reminiscences in their minds take the place of creative thinking: and their one argument against any progressive measure is that it was unknown in their times though that is precisely an argument for advance not against it. On the other hand, perhaps, Mr. Tairsee agrees with Oscar Wilde that it is the privilege of the young to give the benefit of its inexperience to the old For inexperience means hope, enthusiasm impatient idealism—qualities that we badly need in our civic life.

Hawkers and Municipality.

The activities of the new Department of the Encroachment Officer created by the Municipal Commissioner some time ago have now caused some stir among the hawkers of Bombay. The other day there was a discussion in the Standing Committee over a complaint, and the Committee treated the matter with scant respect, although it must be said to the credit of some members that they protested against the use of unnecessary force against the poor hawkers. A few days ago there was a spectacular "round up" of the hawkers, which was duly advertised in the Press. We are afraid if these methods are resorted to without due judgment or discrimination they are likely to lead to undesirable consequences. The use of undue force, whether it is licensed or unlicensed, is indefensible. The hawkers are not an unmixed blessing to the city, but the nuisance created for which they are responsible cannot be eradicated all at once and certainly not in the manner that is now attempted by the Municipal Executive. The unusually depressed economic conditions have to be taken into considerations before resorting to very drastic remedies.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

(BY L. G. K.)

The daughter of Senator Lafollette, one of the competitors for the American Presidentship, would fain ask me in a recent communication how many Hindus and how many Mahomedans owe allegiance to Gandhi. It is remarkable how in far-off America such intense interest should be displayed in the work of a man whom Bombay honours to-day with a civic welcome which will no doubt be unique in her annals. No other countryman of ours has in recent years attracted such world-wide attention as the Mahatma, and I would make an appeal to Young India to study and realise the causes and nature of that attention, and in most cases genuine appreciation. The Mahatma enunciates a gospel of work which will save humanity from warring conflicts, and the morass of diplomatic insincerity in which the Western nations are floundering. That work lies in the inculcation of truth, of non-voilence, of a spirit which will disarm organised violence whether of a State or a group of persons by the employment of soul force instead of brute force.

Our Difficulties.

It is true, and nobody I believe, realises it more acutely and more poignantly than the Mahatma himself, that to a subject people face to face with a system of rule whose basic support for its continuance as a ruling system is organised force in the ultimate resort, this doctrine, this gospel of non-violence strikes as the most unpractical and as the least efficient. What is forgotten is its extreme utility in convincing the people of a land which is invaded by the disease of communal friction, that the inculcation of the doctrine of violence as opposed to the doctrine of non-violence results, as it is bound to result, in communal violence which in its aftermath leaves the nation as a whole less able to resist the extraneous ruling system which continues and threatens to perpetuate, because of that very communal violence, that very communal distrust which a wrong system of education easily breeds.

On The Shelf?

It is to the credit of the Mahatma that he with a shrewdness which some people would like to suppose is not in him, realised very early that the trouble with us in India is that we are suffering from a shopkeepers' government. It is not the political bondage that keeps India down, it is the economic control of India by another State. That is why the ideal of economic freedom which Khaddar connotes is the most important item in his programme. He is not the man to gloat over party victory, or to regret a party defeat, and those who understand him truly, appreciate his policy of considering that the "boycotters within" and the "boycotters from without" are animated, whatever the difference in political method, by the same ideal—the desire for liberty. Yet there are those who would like to put Mahatmaji on the shelf, as a great spirit who must be taken out of the political arena, and worshipped as a great *ethical* force, while within the Indian National Congress, our minor political entities, with not very much of Ethics about them, quarrel, fight and please themselves that they are leading India towards freedom. Will they succeed? Are they right in their cry that the Congress under Mahatmaji's direction has become a tabernacle of love, while it ought to be in the approved Western fashion a League of Fighting Covenantors? It is difficult to prophesy, not only because prophecy is the most superfluous form of error, but because our Indian masses are as yet far too inert, and far too listless to resist being dictated to by the classes.

The Absence of Hatred.

But one thing they do appreciate in the teaching of the Mahatma, and that is his insistence on the absence of hatred in all our fight against the political and economic dominance of another race. Whatever the clash of communal bigotry in this country, our masses have always felt a strong reverence for a leader who preaches the doctrine of universal love. There is in this land no hatred of individual Englishmen. We appreciate because of that great and proud factor in our fight, the Mahatma's pleadings and arguments with the English just as we, Indian readers of Bernard Shaw's Saint Joan, appreciate the deep pathos of her remarks when she says: "If I went into England against the will of God to conquer England, and tried to live there and speak its language, the devil would enter into me; and when I was old I should shudder to remember the wickednesses I did." Under Mahatmaji's teaching, we too are inclined to believe that when Jallianwallas occur, only the devil has entered into the people who ought to know better. In our strenuous struggle to make India commercially less profitable to England with the certainty that we would get political freedom in the attempt, let us not forget this need of the absence of hatred. To my mind bringing us to the realisation of this need has been the glory of the Mahatma.

FREE FIGHT IN REICHSTAG.

MEMBERS COME TO BLOWS.

AN EXCITING SEQUEL.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A free fight took place in the Reichstag this morning between Communists and Democrats. One of the latter was struck in the face by a Comuunist and this led to a general melee. A tremendous uproar ensued in which the public joined with expressions of disgust. The President tried in vain to restore order and finally left the House and suspended the sitting for a short time.

On resumption there was an exciting sequel. President Mallioff ordered the suspension of three Communists. The latter declined to depart whereupon the President dramatically ordered the public galleries to be cleared while recalcitrant members were forcibly ejected. Twenty-five detectives trooped into the Chamber and were greeted with an ironical laughter and the singing of the International by Communists. The culprits finally departed peaceably. The Dawes Bills were read a second time. The decisive reading was postponed until August 29th when a very close voting is clearly foreshadowed.—Reuter.

THE LONDON PACT.

TO BE SIGNED BY GERMAN GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that the Reichstag will be dissolved in the event of the rejection of the London Pact which will however be signed by Government on August 30th.—Reuter.

READ SECOND TIME IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Berlin.—The Bill ratifying the Pact of London was read second time in the Reichstage by 248 votes to 175. Various Bills carrying out the Dawes Plan, except the Railway Bill, passed the second reading by similar majorities. The extreme Nationalists and Communists alone opposed the Railways Bill thereby involving an amendment of the constitution as it requires a two-thirds majority which the Railway Bill failed to obtain. The decisive division is expected to-day or to-morrow when the Reichstag votes on eight of the Dawes Bills together with a covering Bill authorising the signature of the London Agreement as a whole. The two-thirds majority will then be required.—Reuter.

TO BE SIGNED BY POWERS ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

According to the present arrangements the Pact of London will be signed at the Foreign Office at noon on Saturday. Sir Eyre Crome will sign on behalf of Britain while the Allies and Germany will be represented by respective Ambassadors and ministers. It is understood that the German Government have signified their intention of signing even if the Reichstag fails to pass the legislation by the necessary two-thirds majority.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Cologne.—It is announced that the War Office has ordered the suspension of all new works performed by the Royal Engineers in connection with military requirements except emergency repairs.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

General Sir Charles Fergusson succeeds Lord Jellicoe as Governor of New Zealand. —Reuter.

General Sir Charles Fergusson who is 59 years old is a distinguished soldier having ably served in the European War. He joined the Grenedier Guards while he was only 18 years old and served as Adjutant-General, Egyptian Army, from 1901 to 1903.

NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that Sir Hugh Clifford, who has been appointed as the Governor of Ceylon, has actually booked his passage for Nigeria for the next week. It is understood that he will go to Nigeria and remain there in charge of his office for some months longer and then take up his work in Ceylon early in 1925.—Reuter.

U. S. A. AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

LONDON, Aug 28.

Plymouth (Vermont).—It is announced that President Coolidge has appointed Mr. Bancroft, well-known Chicago lawyer, as the Ambassador to Japan and Mr. James R. Sheffield Ambassador to Mexico.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE RECEIVES D'OISY

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—esident Doumergue received and greeted etier D'Oisy and Besin.

e French aviator Laporte broke the 's record for altitude hydroplane with f 500 kilogrammes and reached 5100 . Laporte will depart for China to p his appointment as Flying Instruc- Monkden.—Reuter.

"DYARCHY DEAD IN BENGAL"

COUNCIL PROROGUED SINE DIE.

SEQUEL TO REFUSAL OF SALARIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 27.

"Dyarchy was killed yesterday and the Council has been destroyed to-day," exclaimed Mr. C. R. Das at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council when after the official business had been concluded the President announced that he had it in a command from His Excellency the Governor that the Council stood prorogued until such date as might be notified hereafter. This announcement was greeted with loud cheers and cries of 'Bande Mataram" by the Swarajists and Nationalists. It did not however come as a surprise as in the course of the earlier proceedings it was indicated by the President and the Ministers that the present Ministry had come to an end that day.

The first half hour was devoted to replying to fifty-three questions. A number of supplementary questions were asked and in reply to one of them the Hon. Mr. Fazlulhuq, the Minister said that the matter referred to was one on which a future Minister should give the information required.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

The Swarajists then achieved another success, in bringing about by a majority of six votes the rejection of a demand for Rs. 485,472 for expenditure on the Calcutta Police building scheme. The Council, however, granted without opposition two other grants, one for Rs. 1,50,000 for Houses of Detention in Calcutta and Howrah and the other for Rs. 59,000 for the payment of enhanced compensation for land acquired under the Grand Trunk Canal project. The last official business transacted was the introduction of the Howrah Bridge Bill. Its reference to a Select Committee was, however, postponed, an amendment being passed that it should be circulated to elicit opinions.

During the discussion on the demand made by the Hon. Mr. Donald for a grant of Rs. 4,65,472 for the Calcutta Police building scheme Mr. C. R. Das suggested that if the whole amount required for the scheme was placed in the hands of a Committee of the House to be expended on the Transferred Subjects he would accept the motion.

The President:—I am rather in a difficulty. I understand that as a result of Tuesday's vote there will be no more Transferred Subjects.

Mr. Das:—That has not yet been declared. How can we take notice of what has not been declared?

The President:—There will be no more Ministers after to-day.

The Council was then prorogued *sine die*.

BENGAL GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 27.

The following communique was issued this evening:—After the refusal by the Legislative Council of the demand for the Ministers' salaries on August 26th, His Excellency had no alternative but to prorogue the Council at the conclusion of Government business on August 27th. This step was a logical consequence of the proceedings on the previous day. The action of the Legislative Council has had the effect of suspending the working of the Reforms in Bengal for the time being. It is not now possible for the Governor to obtain the services of any Ministers and His Excellency will himself assume charge of the Transferring Departments under the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) rules. The constitution which has been deliberately suspended by the Legislature both conferred privileges and imposed obligations and the existence of Ministers responsible to the Legislature was an essential feature of the whole scheme. That essential feature having been destroyed on August 26th, the people of Bengal have through the action of their representatives temporarily lost the advantages which Parliament intended to confer upon them. Until such time as the constitution is restored, the Legislative Council will be summoned only when required for the transaction of Government business.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Commenting on Bengal Legislative Council rejecting demand for Ministers' salaries, the "Madras Mail" says from the wider standpoint of interests of province and of constitutional progress in India, their victory is anything but an occasion for rejoining.

The "Hindu" says the action of the Bengal Council has demonstrated the strength of public feeling against diarchy. It is for Government now to say how they are going to treat this deliberate expression of opinion by constitutional legislature in perfectly constitutional way.

"New India" says Swarajists are continuing to render grave disservice to their countrymen. They are compelling the Governor to reintroduce autocracy in the Departments which had been freed from bureaucratic control.

"Justice" says the grave implication of the refusal of Ministers' salaries were not realised by the Swarajists The paper hopes that Lord Lytton would not be rash enough to accept the advice of the London "Times," but would on the other hand, dissolve the Council and give chance to the people of Bengal to express their real feeling through a new general election.

"Swarajya" says Bengal has given an ultimatum to Government that the people of this country are not prepared to work this sham constitution which offers no political power to people but only throws the bait of a few pieces.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

DRAFT AGREEMENT.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The meeting of the League of Nations' Advisory Committee on Opium Traffic at Geneva dealing with the programme for the World Conference on Drug Control to be held in November has considered five schemes submitted by Britain, United States, France, Netherlands and the Council of the League respectively. Finally Holland acquiesced in the agreement reached by Britain and the United States, after which other countries concurred but the French representative declined to accept the scheme as a draft agreement reserving the right to oppose it when it comes before the Assembly of the League shortly. The scheme contains two main points, which America considers essential. In the first place every country will state its medicinal and scientific requirements of opium and secondly production is to be restricted within the limits of these requirements and the Central Board is to be established to apply this principle throughout the opium producing and consuming countries. Sir John Jordan on behalf of Britain submitted a suggestion that the quantity of Indian opium exported to states regulating the opium smoking should be reduced by ten per cent per annum for a decade and the Governments of Japan and Siam and the Powers with possessions in the Far East should be requested to reduce their consumption of opium at the same rate but the suggestion was opposed by Mr. Campbell on behalf of India so it does not appear as a resolution.—Reuter.

TUCHUNS AT LOGGERHEADS

NO FIGHTING AS YET.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Peking.—Juyungsiang Tuchun of Chekiang has seized the Shanghai Nanking railway station at Shanghai and also the Shanghai Hangchow railway. Hitherto there has been no fighting and business interests are exerting strong mediatory influence on both the sides. The British and the American warships are expected at Shanghai to-morrow.—Reuter.

CANTON MERCHANTS' STRIKE

PROTEST AGAINST RIFLE TAX

LONDON, August 28.

Canton.—Dr. Sunyat Sen's influence is now waning. His authority is meeting with much opposition mainly owing to heavy taxation of all classes. Merchants recently established volunteer corps to protect their business, but Dr. Sunyat Sen seized a consignment of arms and ammunition which the crops ordered and now he is demanding sixty dollars as "Tax" on each rifle and the merchants have struck. Banks and larger stores are closed and business is almost at standstill.—Reuter.

COTTON INDUSTRY

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN NEAR FUTURE

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Manchester correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" is of opinion that cotton industry will probably witness a period of increased trade in the near future owing to a promise of larger supplies from the United States. Raw cotton is now on the most attractive level from buyers' viewpoint and customers abroad are only awaiting stable prices. The outlook is therefore brighter than in the past four years and the corner has apparently been turned.—Reuter.

EL AKSA MOSQUE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Jerusalem.—Emir Abdulla and Sir Gilbert Clayton, Chief Secretary attended by Grand Mufti and other notables laid the foundation stone in connection with the restoration work of the dome of the famous El Aksa Mosque.—Reuter.

REOPENING OF WEMBLEY EXHIBITION

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Reuter learns that the Dominions Governments have been asked to reconsider decisions against the reopening of the Wembley Exhibition in 1925.—Reuter.

RS, 10,000 FOR FLOOD RELIEF

CEYLON GOVT'S CONTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The following press note has been issued by the Government of Madras in the Revenue Department:—The Government have much pleasure in announcing that the Ceylon Government have very generously contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the relief of sufferers from floods in south India.

"SOMEWHAT OF A FORGERY"

MR. FAZLUL HAQUE'S ALLEGED LETTER

ADVOCATE-GENERAL ON RUMOURS

The following are the letters purported to have been written by Mr. Fazlul Haque, late Minister, Bengal, and Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate-General, which were reproduced by "Forward" in fascimile. M. Fazlul Haque speaking in the Bengal Legislative Council declared that the letter purporting to be his was not genuine but appeared to be somewhat of a forgery. Mr. C. R. Das replying said that the signature in the letter was Mr. Haque's and expressed his willingness to prove this in a Court of law:—

CALCUTTA,
The 24th July, 1924.

My dear Rai Bahadur,

You remember the talk I had with you on the day you left Calcutta. By earnest effort I have now settled everything and you must be ready to come here at a moment's notice with sufficient money. For my part, I will not be idle and will go on hammering every one who has got power and influence till I have achieved my object. As to your part, please keep the money ready so that there may be no time lost as soon as I send you a wire to come. You may take the whole affair settled and I may ask you to act accordingly.

Yours sincerely,
A. K. Fuzlul Huq.

MR. S. R. DAS'S LETTER

7, Hnagerford Street,
Calcutta,
18, VIII, 24.

Rai Bahadur,
Peary Lall Doss, M.I.C.,
Dacca.

My dear Rai Bahadur,

I have just heard that when you were here on the 5th July you were rather put out to hear that S. N. Ray was going to be the next minister. I wish you would ask me before you believe any of these rumours; they are being set up simply to alienate our friends. You may take it that I do not usually go back on my word and your name has already been mentioned at the proper quarter. But please do not forget you must get Allabux to come and vote for us. You took charge of him.

Yours sincerely,
S. R. Das.

STORY OF A BOGUS TELEGRAM.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta had written the following letter to the Editor of the "Statesman" under date August 25th:—

Sir,—I was surprised to learn on my arrival in Calcutta from Chittagong on Sunday night by the Chittagong mail the following telegram—"Parliament agreed a Round Table Conference; Council postponed; await details"—had been despatched on Saturday night from Calcutta to the Swarajists members of the Bengal Legislative Council in the mofussil in my name.

It was physically impossible for me to send such a telegram from Calcutta and the contents of the telegram make it quite clear that this fraud and forgery were committed by persons very much interested in the Ministers of the Bengal Council. The Ministerial party has been openly boasting that many members would keep themselves away from the meeting on Tuesday. We understand now the reason for this boast. The party had evidently this fraud in contemplation for some time past."

LATE EDITOR OF "THE NATION."

MR. MASSINGHAM DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The deaths are reported of Mr. H. W. Massingham and Sir William Boyliss.Reuter.

The late Mr. H. W. Massingham was one of the most brilliant English Journalists. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School. His first journalistic appointment was on the staff of "Norfolk News" and "Daily Press" Norwich. He subsequently became Editor of "National Press Agency", Assistant Editor and Editor of the "Star"; Literary Editor, Special Parliamentary representative, Assistant Editor, and Editor of the "Daily Chronicle", Special Parliamentary representative of the "Daily News." In 1907 he transformed the "Speaker" into "The Nation" and remained its Editor till 1923. "The Nation" under his editorship was for several years the most powerful weekly in the world. Mr. Massingham resigned from "The Nation" with which "Atheneaum" was incorporated because the journal was bought by a Liberal Syndicate. Mr. Massingham's sympathies were more towards Labour than Liberalism and Mr. Massingham after retiring from "The Nation" had been contributing "A London Diary" to the "New Statesman." Mr. Massingham was the author of the "London Daily Press" and "Labour and Protection."

Pretoria.—Pretoria beat the British Rugby Team in a match here by six points to nil.—Reuter.

NANKANA AGAIN.

JATHA ORDERED TO BE IN READINESS.

CAMPAIGN EXPECTED TO BE LAUNCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 27.

In an appeal the Parbandhak Committee has requested the Panth to keep a Jatha in readiness and await the call of the S. G. P. C. for proceeding to Nankana Sahib owing to the appointment of a receiver for lands attached to the Shrine.

Information has been received that the Parbandhak Committee has not been able to arrive at any decision with regard to launching of an immediate campaign at Nankana Sahib but has appointed a sub-committee which will proceed to the spot and will decide as to what steps are warranted by the situation. That Sub Committee has been empowered to direct any course it thinks necessary.

A deputation of the Akali defence Committee reaches Calcutta to-day for collection of Funds for the defence of the Akali leaders who are being tried in Lahore Fort.

HURRICANE OVER AMERICAN COAST

SHIPS CAUGHT IN STORM

LONDON, August 28.

New York—A terrible experience of a tropical hurricane is reported by the liners arriving here. Fifty-two injured persons were aboard the White Star liner "Arabic" of whom seven have been sent to hospital. The Captain states that huge wave struck the ship on the star board side and threw a hundred screaming women, men and children into a heap in the corner of the main lounge mixed with articles of furniture, paintings, tapestries and chunks of glass from broken portholes. The flood rushed along the deck crushing the lifeboats, twisting the stanchions and virtually filling every cabin. In two upper decks a state of semi-panic reigned while the storm was at its height and it is stated that rough treatment was required to quieten some of the male immigrants.

The White Star liner "Homeric" was also caught in a storm and had eight injured persons. It suffered damage to its superstructure. The "Giuseppeverdi" escaped with several smashed life boats and port holes. Hurricane and mountainous seas swept over the whole of the American seaboard, driving ships to the shelter of New York harbour which was crowded with vessels.—Reuter.

MOSUL AND LEAGUE

TURKEY READY TO PARTICIPATE

LONDON, August 28.

Geneva—Ismet Pasha has telegraphed announcing that Turkey is ready to participate in the deliberations of the League of Nations' Council on the Mosul question provided the deliberation do not take place before twenty days have elapsed after the receipt of the certification of deposit of three ratifications of the Lausanne Treaty and adding that Turkey is confident that the Council will apply just means to have the Turkish rights made clear and recognise them.—Reuter.

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS

BEHAR COUNCIL AGAINST INCLUSION IN BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, Aug. 27.

The Legislative Council to-day passed a resolution urging Government to revise the jail code of Bihar and Orissa in light of the recommendation of the Jail Committee of 1919-20 and difficulties experienced in dealing with political prisoners. A resolution recommending that no provision be made in the provincial Budget towards carrying out any recommendations of the Lee Examination without giving the Council an opportunity of discussing those recommendations was passed by 36 votes to 24. The Hon. Sir H. MacPherson explained that all that Government could do was to forward the resolution to the Government of India.

"RED BENGAL" LEAFLET AT DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Aug. 27.

It is understood that some of local officials have been served with "Red Bengal" leaflet which reached them by post. On their examination it was found that they were all posted locally.

FURTHER GRANT OF REFORM

BURMA COUNCILS RESOLVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 28.

The Burma Legislative Council adopted to-day the Nationalist Party leader's resolution in favour of a further grant of constitutional Reforms and provincialisation of all subjects except Foreign Relations and Defence.

MAHATMA GANDHI

TO-DAY'S CIVIC RECEPTION

POLICE REGULATIONS FOR TRAFFIC

To-day (Friday) evening a big rush is expected both on the Mayo Road and Esplanade Road both of the people and vehicles when an address will be presented to Mahatma Gandhi by the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The Bombay City Police have arranged that the vehicular traffic will only be allowed to pass from Mayo Road. The ticket holders for entrance of the hall are therefore requested to pass their cars by Mayo Road, then drive to the porch, whence the cars will be parked near the fountain. Visitors to the gallery can pass by both Esplanade Road and Mayo Road and enter from under the porch to the gallery. Motor cars and other vehicles will have to pass by Mayo Road only and reserve the Esplanade Road for parking purposes.

PUBLIC MEETING ON SUNDAY

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday the 31st instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) in honour of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside and Mahatmaji has consented to be present. Admission will be by tickets. Full proceeds will go to the South Indian Flood Relief Fund. Rates:—Platform Rs. 25, others seats Re. 1 to Rs. 10 Tickets are available and seats will be reserved at the Theatre from 1 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) daily.

MAHATMAJI AT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

B. P. C. C'S NOTIFICATION.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, District and Taluka Congress Committees will be held on Sunday (the 31st inst.,) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to meet Mahatma Gandhi at Shri Krishan Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Those who desire to present yarn to Mahatmaji are requested to send it at once to the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The admission is by tickets only. Those members who may not have receive the tickets are requested to take them away from the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

KHADDAR SHOP TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 27.

Basanta Kumar Dhenki and Santi Lall Chakravarty, the accused in the Mirzapur Street bomb case in which Prakash Chandra Banik, the proprietor of a Khaddar Shop was killed, have been committed for trial to the High Court Sessions by Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of murder, attempted murder and abetment. The accused pleaded not guilty and reserved their statements.

TRIAL BY SESSIONS TO BEGIN ON SEPT 8

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

At the High Court to-day, before the Chief Justice, Standing Counsel applied for an appointment of a criminal sessions to be held during the long vacation which commences from to-morrow for the trial of Basanta Kumar Dhinki and Santilal Chakravarti. The counsel stated that the two accused had been committed to the High Court sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges under the Explosives Act and the murder of Prokash Chunder Banik, owner of a khadder shop who was killed by a bomb explosion. The counsel said that unless the trial took place promptly the prosecution would possibly lose all their evidence, as terrorism was being exercised on witnesses.

His Lordship, in granting the application, said that there was reason to believe that due course of justice might be interfered with if the trial of the case was postponed until November when the Court would reopen. His Lordship directed that the next sessions would commence on September 8th, and Mr. Justice Suhrawardy, one of the vacation judges, would preside over it.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed. Viceroy and Countess of Reading were present at black hearts reveal. Maharaja of Alwar and Rao Raja Amar singh left Vicerogal Lodge. Captain R. T. Lawrence arrived at Viceregal Lodge to stay. On the 26th August 1924 undermentioned came to luncheon at Viceregal Lodge, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar and Mr. K. C. Roy.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to evesight like lights of high instrinsic brilliance.

13532

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

INDIAN'S RELIGIOUS DUTY.

MAHATMAJI ON GULBARGA RIOTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, August 28.

Under the caption "Gulbarga Gone Mad," Mr. Gandhi has written the following article for the forthcoming number of "Young India." "I hinted last week that there was evidently an organisation at the back of the mania for desecrating Hindu Temples. Gulbarga is the latest instance in point. Whatever the Hindu provocation, if there was any, the Musalman outburst has an ominous look about it. The desecration of temples cannot be justified in any circumstances whatsoever. Maulana Shaukat Ali when he heard of Shambhar and Amethi desecrations exclaimed in a fit of temper that the Musalmans should not be surprised if the Hindus retaliate and some day find that their mosques have been desecrated. The Hindus may feel flattered or pleased over the Maulana's indignant exclamation. But I do not, and I advise the Hindus not to be. Let them understand that I feel, perhaps more keenly than most of them, every fanatic outburst on the part of Musalmans. I am fully aware of my responsibility in the matter. I know that many Hindus feel that I am responsible for many of these outbursts. For, they argue, I contributed the largest share to the awakening of the Musalman masses. I appreciate the charge. Though I do not repent of my contribution, I feel the force of the objection. Therefore, if for no other reason, for this at least of greater responsibility, I must feel more keenly than most Hindus can, these desecrations. I am both an idolator and iconoclast in what I conceive to be the true senses of the terms. I value the spirit behind idol worship. It plays a most important part in the uplift of the human race. And I would like to possess the ability to defend with my life the thousands of holy temples which sanctify this land of ours. My alliance with the Musalmans presuppose their perfect tolerance for my idols and my temples. I am an iconoclast in the sense that I break down the subtle form of idolatory in the shape of the fanaticism that refused to see any virtue in any other form worshipping the Deity save one's own. This form of idolatory is more deadly for being more fine and evasive than the tangible and gross form of worship that identifies the Deity with a little bit of a stone or a golden image.

THE LAW OF RETALIATION.

"The Hindu-Muslim unity requires Mussalmans to tolerate, not as a virtue of necessity, not as a policy, but as part of their religion, the religion of others so long as they, the latter, believe it to be true. Even so is it expected of Hindus to extend the same tolerance as a matter of faith and religion to the religions of others, no matter how repugnant they may appear to their (the Hindus), sense of religion. The Hindus must therefore reject the idea of retaliation. The law of retaliation we have been trying since the day of Adam and we know from experience that it has hopelessly failed. We are groaning under its poisonous effect. Above all the Hindus may not break mosques against temples. That way lies slavery and worse. Even though a thousand temples may be reduced to bits, I would not touch a single mosque and expect thus to prove the superiority of my faith to the so-called faith of fanatics. I would love to hear of priests dying at their posts in defence of their temples and the idols. Let them learn to suffer and to die in the defence of their temples even as God allows Himself to be insulted and broken up in the insult and damage done to the idols in which being omnipresent He undoubtedly resides. Hindus will not defend their religion or their temples by seeking to destroy mosques and thus proving themselves fanatical as the fanatics who have been desecrating temples.

RELIGION IS MORE THAN LIFE.

"To the unknown Mussalmans who are undoubtedly behind these desecrations I submit, "Remember that Islam is being judged by your conduct. I have not found a single Mussalman defending these outbursts not even under provocation. There seems to me to have been little if any provocation offered by the Hindus. But let us assume that it was otherwise, that Hindus played music near mosques to exasperate Mussalmans, that they even removed a stone from a minaret. Yet I venture to say that Mussalmans ought not to have desecrated Hindu temples. Even retaliation has its limits. Hindus prize their temples above their lives. It is possible to contemplate with some degree of equanimity injury to life but not to temples. Religion is more than life. Remember that his own religion is the truest to every man even if it stands low in the scales of philosophic comparison. But presumption is against such a Hindu provocation. The desecration in Multan was an unprovoked act. I have been trying to find proof for the allegations about Hindu desecration in the places referred to in my article on Hindu-Muslim tension. I have failed to receive any proof in support of them. You will not enhance the reputation of Islam by the acts reported about Amethi, Shambhar, and Gulbarga. If you will permit me to say so, I feel about the honour of Isam as much as I feel about my own religion. This I do because I desire to live in perfect, open and hearty friendship with Mussalmans. I cannot help saying that these desecrations are cutting a deep wound in my heart."

APPEAL TO DELHI PUBLIC.

"To the Hindus and Mussalmans of Delhi, I say: "Yours is a golden opportunity, if you desire amity between the two communities. In the light of what seems to have happened at Amethi, Shambhar, and Gulbarga, it is doubly your duty to solve the question. You have had the rare good fortune of having amongst you two Mussalmans Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari who have hitherto enjoyed the confidence of both the communities. You have therefore noble traditions behind you. You can turn your quarrels to good account by closing the ranks and establishing a heart-friendship that will not break under any strain whatsoever. I have placed my services at your disposal. If you will have me to act as a mediator between you. I am prepared to bury myself in Delhi and in collaboration with any others whom you may appoint endeavour to find out the true facts. An authentic story of the events of July last and the circumstances that led to them is a necessary preliminary to a lasting solution. I ask you to come to a decision quickly. The Hindu-Muslim question is the question on a proper solution of which hangs the destiny of India in the immediate future. Delhi can solve the question, for the others are likely to follow what Delhi might do."

EMERGENCY CURRENCY.

MODIFICATION OF THE RULES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 27.

In a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Finance Department of the Government of India announces a modification of the rules governing the issue of emergency currency and expresses the hope that the modification will enable the emergency currency provision to be applied with greater elasticity.

The Finance Department, after discussing at length the letter on the subject received from the Chamber, maintains that the action and policy of Government in the matter of the provision of currency are such as are best calculated to serve Indians' interests in the existing circumstances. Government are prepared to continue to make full use of the means already available for creating additional currency against sterling in accordance with the needs of the market. The Government of India however, have come to the conclusion that some modification is desirable in the conditions governing the issue of emergency currency.

At present the rule is that no loan may be made to the Imperial Bank from the Paper Currency Reserve unless the Bank rate is not below six per cent. and that no more than four crores can be issued when the Bank rate is below seven per cent., a further four crores when the Bank rate is seven per cent. and the remaining four crores when the Bank rate is eight per cent. It is proposed in the future while retaining the limit of four crores when the Bank rate is six per cent. to permit the issue of the remaining eight crores when the Bank rate is seven per cent. or over without any specific limit at seven per cent.

QUESTION OF VAKIL'S RIGHTS.

AUDIENCE IN INSOLVENCY CONRT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

At the High Court to-day, a full bench consisting of the Officiating Chief Justice and Justices Devadas and Srinivasa Iyengar delivered separate but concurring judgments dismission the appeal preferred by a High Court Vakil against the judgment of Mr. Justice Waller denying the Vakil's right of audience in the Insolvency Court or in the Original side of the High Court.

In the course of his judgment, the Officiating Chief Justice remarked that Vakils appeared and pleaded on the original side of the Madras High Court notwithstanding that Charter of 1800 authorised only three classes of practioners (*viz*) *bonafide* practioners in law in the Old Court of Records which was thereby abonshed, Barristers-at-Law and Attorneys, and Solicitors. Notwithstanding this, in 1879, the legal practioners' Act also provided that no Vakil should be allowed to practice under Section 4 before any judge of a High Court exercising original juridiction in Presidency Towns. To this day, in the High Courts of Calcutta and of Bombay, Vakils had no right to practice on the original side.

His lordship then dealt with the history of Vakils obtaining a footing on the original side of the Madras High Court and observed: "There is no mention of the words "Insolvency Court" in any of the rules made on different occasions. In fact, historically, there is no reason to treat the Insolvency Court as a part of branch of the Original side. The Indian Insolvency Act enacted in 1848 declared that every Advocate and Attorney of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay should be entitled to practice in Courts and that no other persons should practice as Advocates or Attorneys. If the effect of Section 121 of the Presidency Towns' Insolvency Act is that, if Vakils had the right of audience in Insolvency Courts before 1909, it was not taken away from them, but if they had not such right previously it was not conferred on them. No rules have been framed, either before or since the passing of the Act, permitting Vakils to appear in the Insolvency proceedings before a judge of the High Court."

His Lordship, after dealing with the other issues involved, came to the conclusion that Mr. Justice Waller's Order was correct and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Justices Devadas and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar also held that under the law and under the rules of the Court as they stood at present, Vakils had no right of audience in Insolvency Courts.

THE ASSEMBLY.

A STRING OF QUESTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 26.

A list of three hundred and forty two interpellations given notice of by the non-official members of the Legislatures Assembly and admitted by the President has been issued to-day by the Legislative Department. Most of them are of a minor character such as Railway and Telegraph grievances, appointments of Hindus or Mahomedans etc. Among the more important questions it is one by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya asking whether a powerful Swedish combine is being formed to establish match factories in India on an extensive scale and whether any concessions are being obtained for them or for foreign enterprises from the provincial Governments through the intermediaries in India. Mr. Malaviya will on the same subject ask whether any concessions or facilities or encouragements been given by the provincial Governments to Indian match factories already in existence at Ahmedabad and Sundarbans to match factory which has been completed at Shahdara (Lahore).

Mr. C. Dorasamy Iyengar will ask whether the Taxation Committee will be competent to base its reports on the total abandonment of liquor and opium Revenue by the Imperial as well as the provincial Governments. Why the Committee is prevented from reporting on the systems of settlements regarding the Land Revenue.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao will ask whether the Government intend to obtain views of the Local governments and the Legislative Councils in the provinces in regard to the recommendations of the Lee Commission and pace the same on the table of the Assembly before the discussion on the subject is taken up. The same member will ask whether the Government intend to undertake general revision of the Indian Railway Act 1890 in the future.

Mr. S. A. K. Jelani will ask what the Government propose to do after the expiry of the present contract with S. I. Railway.

Mr. K. C. Neogy will with reference to the new legislative rules made under the Government of India Act regarding the supplementary demands ask when the desirability of making them for the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils first came up for consideration of Government. Whether they considered the desirability of consulting the Indian legislature before adding those rules and if so, why was the Indian Legislature not consulted? The Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao will ask regarding the estimated costs of recommendations of the Lee Commission's report distributed among the each of the provinces and the Government of India. A number of members will raise the question of Justice MacCardie's judgment in the O'Dwyer—Nair case. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will want the total number of Indians punished for refusing poll-tax in Kenya. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar will ask for laying on the table opinions submitted by the Local Governments called for by the Government of India with reference to the Reforms Enquiry as also the other material and the questionaire calling for the evidence and opinions of the responsible and representative Indians. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar also raises the question of the new legislative rules regarding the supplementary grants and will ask whether the Government intend to immediately avail themselves of these rules in the Assembly in respect of any of the rejected or reduced grants which were expressly unrestored by the Governor-General in March last and if so what would be the heads of the demands so dealt with. He will further enquire whether profits from the control of enemy ships and similar items which had been lying in suspense (as stated by Sir Basil Blackett in the Financial Statement last March) have been definitely ascertained and if so what the amount is.

GANDHI GARDENS.

DISCUSSION IN KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, August 27.

The Zoological gardens be called Gandhi Gardens, so urged Mr. Naraindas in the Karachi Municipality. He said the Gardens were erected and were being maintained out of municipal funds. There was no definite name for gardens and they ought to give it a best name. He thought the best name would be the Gandhi Gardens.

Mr. Mahomed Khan doubted if Mahatma Gandhi would like the idea. He was the apostle of liberty and would like animals like men to be set free and not confined in a garden. Ultimately the resolution was referred to a legal advisor.

MURDER OF A POLITICAL NAIB TAHSILDAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The following communique has been issued:—News has been received that Khan Sahib Shah Ali Akbar, Political Naib Tahsildar, was murdered on the 25th instant on the road between Sarwekai and Wana. Details, so far reported, are too meagre to be pieced together but it is believed that he was killed by Taji Khel Wazirs, some of whom were actually in his escort. The deceased was a very gallant officer and the news of his murder was received by the Government of India with indignation and profound regret.

RENT ACT AND SWARAJ PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The first sentence in the letter of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C. (Poona), published to-day at page 11 encouraged me, as it seemed to impartially distribute blame for the unhappy event of 14th instant. But I was discouraged to read the last sentence of the first para itself and the discouragement developed into positive grief as I waded my way to the bottom. Since this question, which is really one of life and death to more than ninety-five per cent. of the Bombay inhabitants, has unnecessarily been mixed up with personal matters, I am forced to state my personal position.

I am not a non-co-operator. I was one of the humble lieutenants of Mr. Jayakar when he and Mr. Natrajan founded last year the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party. I was one of those who left the Bombay Branch even with Mr. Natrajan and Mr. Jayakar. I am saying this under compulsion only to clear the ground.

Having stated this, I invite Mr. Bhopatkar to examine the piteous condition of the Bombay tenants which appears to be unable to make itself seen by him, though Mr. Bhopatkar is an admirer and follower of the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. While all the sufferings and work (voluntarily done) of the tenants fails to produce any effect on the mind of the Swaraj Party, it would appear the mere threat of a few landlords to secede from the party could produce immediate effect. The part of Pandit Motilal Nehru in this connection appeared inexplicable and now appears positively enigmatic on reading his full statement published in "The Chronicle" of 19th instant. We, who are going to be really hard hit, cannot be expected to know the esoteric dealings of any party. However, we must make our grievance and the first parties whom we must approach are the elected members and amongst them those we put into the Councils. I dare say that the Swarajist members of Bombay have to be grateful to us the tenants and even Mr. Husenbhoy Lalji owes his election far more to the tenants than to landlords. I do not want to consider the proposition laid down by Mr. Bhopatkar in the abstract about landlords being the enemies of national progress. But with greatest respect, I tell Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar that Swarajist voters in Bombay were ninety-five per cent tenants. The last elections were not fought on any issue except of "the Congress." The voting went on the lines "Congressman" versus "non-Congressman" and no other issue was in the field. The tenants did not ask any question about themselves because they presumed that standing in the name of the Congress tacitly meant a promise of service and sacrifice, a promise to the effect that the well provided were to forgo something to supply the needy.

Mr. Bhopatkar quarrels over "very queer notions" about the greatest good of the greatest number. May I submit that equally queer (if not worse) is the application of the sacred principle of protection of the rights of minorities to landlords. The landlords of Bombay cannot be called the minority at all: they are monopolists pure and simple. If an analogy—by no means perfect—be required, I shall cite "Railway Company and passengers." It is not the minority that requires protection but rather the majority who are the compulsory victims of the organised strength of the minority. And does Mr. Bhopatkar know who is the biggest landlord to-day? The biggest landlord in Bombay is the *Government whom Mr. Bhopatkar and four other Swarajists supported* against thousands of the faithful Swarajist voters and tens of thousands of unenfranchise tenants. How does this appear to Mr. Bhopatkar?

Mr. Bhopatkar can easily see, if he reflects for an hour, the essential and cardinal difference between the landlords in Bombay and the landlords as they are understood in the mofussil. I am, therefore not going into that just now. But let me here narrate the interview I had with a big landlord of Bombay only the other day. I cannot publish his name but may give it privately to Mr. Bhopatkar. He said "It is quite essential to control rents and my sympathy is with the tenants." The property in Bombay is evaluated by the commerce of the world and by the enormous outlay made by Government, Municipality, the Improvement Trust, Port Trust and such public bodies. A score of years ago, my property was valued at less than two lacs; during the boom period, it was valued at seventeen lacs and even to-day it is valued at thirteen lacs. For getting this increment, I did not put a nail into it." That is the best enunciation of the equity of the tenants' cause which Mr. Bhopatkar clearly misunderstands. No tenant denies the landlord the right to a reasonable return. It is a travesty of equity or fairness or truth to say that the tenants want to benefit themselves at the cost of the landlord. The statement written above will prove in the words of a landlord that the tenants are only asking the benefit of the *unearned increment* and that for only some four or five years. When unearned increment is to be distributed, the greatest number or, in other words, the workers have the first claim thereto.

Mr. Bhopatkar seems to believe that the tenants are asking something permanent. This is quite wrong we are only asking the existing protection for a short period more. The present times are most critical. Unemployment in Bombay is rife and daily increasing. Experts do not promise an early return of good days. The conditions in Bombay are affected by the happenings in the whole world. One good harvest may revolutionise the circumstances in a District. Not so in Bombay. With the present unemployment and cheap employment, the middle and lower middle classes are in a state of helplessness. This is the least proper time for consciously allowed *any dislocation* I cannot exhaust the feast of the evils that are threatening. The present is also the least opportune time to bring landlords and tenants together for anything like an amicable adjustment of what Mr. Bhopatkar calls "this irritating question" between them. The present mentality of neither party in Bombay is *normal*. No "mofussilite," to use Mr. Bhopatkar's own description of himself, can understand the aftermath of the speculation craze in Bombay. Whatever protection of the poor exists must be continued until that aftermath has settled. Mr. Bhoptakar has some idea of the extreme demoralisation existing after the Bank failures in 1913. The present conditions in Bombay are far worse than those which followed 1913. Therefore we only ask the existing protection as it is for a few years more.

Mr. Bhopatkar says that the present Rent Act is not equitable and requires improvement. I agree. But a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Colonel Gidney expressed a practical truth when he said "I shall rather work with the Devil I know than with the Devil I don't know." We have as many grievances even under the Rent Act as, Mr. Bhopatkar may be told, the landlords have. The decisions of the Bombay High Court have materially whittled down the Act. We are, however, content with the existing Act, because with the Government and the because we have now seen how it is working. Many lawyers have told me that Courts have interpreted enactments to mean what the most competent legislators have never meant. Therefore, we do not ask for any improved measure in the speculative region. Our demand is a very temporary one and we do invite Mr. Bhopatkar to examine it carefully. I shall be willing to help him to the best of my ability.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABWALA.

Esplanade Road, Aug. 21.

RENT ACT MEETING

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A misunderstanding seems to have arisen in certain quarters that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Tenants' Association are opposed to the Rent Act agitation and had therefore refused to join the conveners of last Sunday's function at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. This is far from being true. Both the above named Associations are strongly and emphatically in favour of the Rent Act agitation. It is true that for some reason or other the Bombay Tenants' Association refused to participate in the said function, but that does not necessarily imply that it is opposed to the Rent Act agitation. As regards the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee it expressed its willingness to be included among the conveners of the meeting, with a view to demonstrate its sympathy for the numerous persons adversely affected by the lapse of the Rent Act in relation to non-residential premises, and also to assist in building up a strong public opinion against rack-renting. It only stipulated that the meeting should be informed by me that the B. P. C. C.'s inclusion among the conveners did not necessarily mean its acceptance of all the resolutions that might be passed at the meeting. The B. P. C. C. was obliged to take this precaution lest there should be in the resolutions any which might be irreconcilable and inconsistent with the creed of the Indian National Congress.—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

(Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Rent Act Committee appointed by the Public meeting of the 24th instant.)

August 28.

Colonel J. D. Crawford, General Secretary, European Association, Calcutta, has been declared duly elected by the Bengal European constituency as a member of the Legislative Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. George Pilcher.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

has been decided, my Committee understand, that the two crores of rupees which the tax now yields, are required for revenue purposes. If this be so, my Committee regret that Government should put forward such an untenable argument for the continuance of an admittedly inequitable form of taxation.

The Calcutta Import Trade Association also state: "They cannot understand why there should be a cry for protection when there already exists a natural protection by reason of the fact that India has a supply of raw cotton at her doors, cheap labour, etc." I am to submit that the Textile Industry of India has never raised a cry for special protection beyond that provided by the general Import Tariff. A petition for the abolition of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties cannot be viewed as an appeal for protection, but it should be viewed as a legitimate effort to secure for the Indian Textile Industry equality of treatment with the textile industries of other countries.

My Committee desire me, finally to point out that the strength of the protest from the Calcutta Import Trade Association might be gauged from the inaccuracy of the statements contained in the last paragraph of their letter to your Department dated the 26th March last. Herein it is stated that in pre-war days the import duties and Excise Duties were levied for revenue purposes only. It is of course well known that the Excise Duties were imposed as a countervailing duty. It is also stated that experience has shown that the removal of the 3½ per cent. Excise duties would merely be used as an extra profit to manufacturing interests and would not be handed over to the consumer. In view of the fact that this tax was first introduced in 1896 and has never been removed, it would be interesting to know how such experience was gained.

(Sd.) T. MALONEY,

Secretary.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

PLEA AGAINST TIS REMOVAL

MILLOWNERS' PROTEST.

The following correspondence passed between the Government of India and the Millowners' Association, Bombay:

Copy of the letter from the Calcutta Import Trade Association to the Commerce Department of the Government of India.

"I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 8th February, 1924, which was addressed to you by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, urging the removal of the excise duty on cloth manufactured in Indian mills, and a reduction in the import duty on mill stores and also the advisability of increasing the import duty on piece-goods manufactured outside the Empire.

My Committee see no reason why the Excise Duty on cotton goods should be removed and they strongly protest against the idea of protection for the Indian cotton mill industry. They cannot understand why there should be a cry for protection when there already exists a natural protection by reason of the fact that India has a supply of raw cotton at her doors, cheap labour, and to a certain extent the capital she requires; and if she cannot protect herself with all these natural benefits against her more powerful competitor who has to import cotton from a distance, manufacture her goods at the expense of dearer labour, and then ship such goods some six thousand miles, my Committee cannot understand what further protection is required.

Another point that should not be overlooked is the important part of the poor consumer. Members of the Assembly were anxious to safeguard the interests of the poor people at the time the salt tax was raised, and it seems but right that they should now be careful to see that the poor consumer has not to pay any more for his every day dhoties, kurta or purgaree. If they do not look to this matter from the standpoint of the consumer, one can only conclude that they do not look to the interests of the masses whom they say they represent, but that they look to the interests of one class or section of the community only.

In pre-war days the duty on imported piece-goods and the Excise Duty on goods manufactured in India were the same and both these duties were levied for revenue purposes only. Latterly it has drifted into a question of protection, and it is after all only right that if revenue is required it should not be obtained by a tax on the main source of supply, as experience has shown that the removal of the 3½ per cent. excise duty on Indian cotton goods would merely be used as an extra profit to manufacturing interests and would not be handed over to the consumer."

(Sd.) H. M. HAYWOOD,

Secretary.

AGAINST PROTECTION.

Copy of letter from the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Commerce Department of the Government of India, commenting on the above:

"I am directed to refer you to my letter dated 8th February last in connection with the Indian Cotton Excise Duties and to a letter from the Calcutta Import Trade Association dated 26th March, addressed to your Department on this subject (copy of which was sent to my Committee for information).

The Calcutta Import Trade Association state they can see no reason why the Excise Duty on cotton goods should be removed and they strongly protest against the idea of protection for the Indian Cotton Mill Industry." It is, of course, conceivable that an Import Trade Association can see no reason for abolishing a tax on production in India, but my Committee submit that no disinterested person would attempt to justify the continuance of a tax on production which is unique in the fiscal history of this or any other British Possession.

My Committee desire to place on record the fact that the only attempt that was ever made in England to raise revenue by means of a tax on cloth production was resisted by masters and workpeople alike and had to be abandoned within a year. This was in 1784 and it is extremely unlikely that any Government in England will ever again attempt similar legislation. A tax that was considered unsuitable and, may be, harmful for a Lancashire industry cannot reasonably be levied on a similar industry in India merely because this country is a Dependency. If Excise Duties on cloth manufactures were the common practice throughout all British Possessions or even in the products, of all manufacturing industries in India were similarly penalized, the cotton mills of this country would have no special claim for exemption from an impost of this nature.

My Committee based their claim for consideration on the ground that their industry was singled out for a particular harassing tax on production because in 1896 the Lancashire Textile Industry feared the competition of the Indian Mills. It was emphatically stated at the time that the 3½ per cent. Excise Duties were imposed on Indian cotton goods as a countervailing duty and not for purposes of revenue. The fact that Indian cotton goods do not compete with Manchester cotton goods has been proved beyond the possibility of doubt and therefore it has been recognised that the term "countervailing" in connection with the Indian Cotton Excise Duties, is a misnomer. The tax, however still remains to clog the progress of India's oldest and most important industry because, after 28 years

(Continued in column 5).

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

QUESTION OF FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S EVIDENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Before the Reforms Enquiry Committee Sir Frederic Gountlet, the Auditor-General, was examined to-day.

Questioned by the President witness said that it was true that while the Government of India held the balances of the Local Governments they did not give interest thereon, but when Local Governments overdrew they were charged interest. This was because the position of the balances varied from month to month. The difficulty was this. The Government of India could not complete the Provincial Government account until the end of the year. They, of course, recorded month by month the actual transactions of the month, but there were very complicated adjustments between various departments and various Governments which for the sake of convenience were made at the end of the year. Consequently it was impossible to give any idea of the approximate position of any province month by month, until some decision was arrived at as to the adjustments which must necessarily be made at the end of the year. But an attempt had been made to disentangle these adjustments and to determine adjustments which must be taken into account at a particular time of the year and then to take the gest of the important adjustments and distribute them roughly over the year month by month having made these approximate adjustments. He had brought out a statement giving approximately the monthly balance of each province during the year 1921-1922, but there were still certain adjustments which could not possibly be made month by month. In order to show how greatly the monthly balances varied witness pointed out that in case of Bengal the balance in March was a credit of 87 lakhs while two months before namely in December there was a debit balance of 52 lakhs. In case of Bombay the figures were affected by the Developments Loan which was taken into account, but the balance varied from plus 442 lakhs in February to the smallest balance in October at 162 lakhs. Provincial balances were merged with the balance of the Central Government and were kept in the Imperia Bank and various currency chests maintained at every treasury throughout India.

President:—Government gets no interest from the Imperial Bank.

Witness:—I believe that the statement is correct.

President:—If you have financial autonomy in the provinces then each province will have to see to their ways and means.

Witness:—Yes.

Continuing witness said that the questions as to what part of the debt and remittance account of Government should be regarded provincial had not yet been decided. At present the whole of that part of the account was regarded as central. The question of separation of balances was outside practical politics, unless the Government of India agrees to a recognition that some part of the debt and remittance accounts was really provincial and would be prepared to hand over to the Local Governments some of big balances which accrue within that account.

President:—You mention this difficulty about balances. Supposing the Government of India decide to establish complete financial autonomy as between the Imperial Government and the Local Governments would you find any other difficulties besides this balance; say for example the difficulties of distributing deposit heads?

Witness:—That is what I had in mind when I referred to a part of the debt and remittance accounts. The Local Governments are not likely to accept financial autonomy unless the Government of India is prepared to find big cash balances with which it could start off. The only way which is feasible at the present moment in case of many provinces is to recognise that they are entitled to share in the deposits which can be regarded as provincial deposits. If a province is to make its own arrangements with a Bank it must start with a surplus which will enable it not to have a very serious debit balance at any time throughout the year, otherwise banks will be very charry of taking accounts. The other way is for each province to create big credit balance either by reduction of expenditure or increasing its income which none of them is inclined to do (laughter) or by obtaining from the Government of India a big credit cash balance with which it can start.

President:—Has it not been said that accounts should be separated from audit?

Witness:—That question is now definitely under consideration by a staff working in the Finance Department of the Government of India. They have been working at it since last October.

DRAFT FINANCIAL RULES.

President:—You went Home to discuss at the India Office the Draft Financial Rules of the Government of India. Will you explain what happened there?

Witness:—The main question raised in the discussion was who should be entrusted with the duty of administering the Finance Department. The draft rules sent from India contemplated that the Finance Department be reserved and be placed under a member. There was a suggestion that it ought to be placed under a Minister, but considerable constitutional difficulties were started for instance the Finance Department is to administer various treasuries throughout the province. The treasuries are to be bound by treasury orders which are issued under Devolution Rule 16. These treasury orders must necessarily grant considerable powers to the Government of India and the Controller of Currency and it was regarded as unconstitutional to place a Minister in relation to some of his duties in direct subordination to an authority in India itself. The same point arises in respect of the Famine Insurance Fund. Famine is a reserved subject and the maintenance of that is imposed upon Local Government by Devolution Rules and Schedules. Therefore, it was found difficult to place Finance in charge of a Minister. The second suggestion was that it should be entrusted to the Governor. It was at once realised that the Governor could not with all his other numerous duties undertake that very great responsibility. Another point which influenced the Committee at Home was the idea that after all the Finance Department more than any other department of Government needs a trained administrator at its head. It was recognised that many Governors are not administrators as it was generally agreed that the idea of putting the Governor in charge of the Finance Department is impracticable and present solution was adopted and everybody agreed that if possible a Member in charge of the Finance Department should have no other portfolio. There was undoubtedly some difference of opinion on this point which was based on the ground of expense, but it was stated that it was desirable to have a Finance Secretary and a Joint Finance Secretary. There was considerable apprehension felt at the control which would be Exercised by the Finance Department and there was fear expressed that if the Finance Department was under a Member he would be more lenient towards the reserved subjects than towards the transferred subjects and it was therefore suggested and agreed that if Ministers so desired they should have their own special adviser within the Finance Department in the form of a Joint Secretary. It was clearly recognised that a Joint Secretary and a Secretary would have to work together, because if you start with the idea of a joint purse it would be impossible to work under water tight compartments and it was incompatible with the idea with which the reforms were started. But it was desired that a Minister should have special advisers to whom he should turn for advice and through whom he could approach the Finance Member. When this discussion about a Secretary and a Joint Secretary was going on there were several people in the Committee who knew what duties of these functionaries should be. It was assumed that they should occupy the same position as a Secretary and a Joint Secretary in any other branch of the Government of India.

President:—Before this Committee several ex-ministers have stated that the Finance Department have cruelly turned down their proposals and thereby over-ruled the Ministers' policies. Do you think it could have been so according to the Rules?

Witness:—Most emphatically no.—as the Rules were drafted there was never any idea that since the Finance Department can over-rule a Minister. The rules are clear that so far as the transferred subjects are concerned the Finance Department has merely the power to advise. The ultimate authority rests with the Minister in charge. The subject under discussion affects more than one department. Obviously the ordinary secretariat procedure is allowed and every department affected is consulted. If Finance Department does not agree the decision of a Minister prevails. But if it thinks that its arguments against a decision are so weighty that they ought to be further considered, then under the Devolution Rules it has the right to ask that the notes including that of the Finance Department should be placed before the Governor for consideration either by the Governor acting with the Ministers or with his councillors as the case may be.

EXPERIENCE OF ENGLISH TREASURY.

Questioned by the President witness speaking with three years' experience of the English Treasury said that the Treasury control in England was very much stricter than in India. There were in England practically no powers of sanctioning new expenditure outside the Treatury itself. Whereas in India the Finance Department were advisers. He instanced that in England during the Great War certain public men like barristars gave help to various departments. They also in the beginning disliked of the treasury control, but later on they found it absolutely essential and gave way. They expressed the same irritation as was expressed in India.

Replying to Sir Sivaswamy he said treasury rules were not published, but the idea could be gained about them from published books.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith: You had stated that the function of the Finance Department was merely Advisory, but supposing a proposal same before the Department the expenditure on which it considered as useless would it not say so?

Witness:—It would be essential for the Finance Department to say so.

Sir Henry: Because it did not agree with the policy underlying proposal.

Witness: Yes, but the final orders rest with the Ministeror the Member, unless the Finance Department considers its ponit of view important and gets the decision of the Local Government on the issue raised.

Sir Henry: Then the Finance Member has the right of expression of opinion of policy.

Witness: The Finance Department is ultimately responsible for the Administration of revenues.

Sir Henry: Would you like the Finance Member being relieved of all other portfolios apart from the difficulty about expense. Do you think it is feasible, possible or desirable that it should be provided?

Witness: It is most desirable theoretically that it should be provided.

Sir Henry: Would you have a controlling financial authority independent of the Local Government?

Sir Fredrick: It is impartiesble the Finance Department is essentially an inherent part of any Government and Government must be responsible for the administration of its revenues.

Sir Henry: Do you think that the control over expenditure of various local funds is very much rigid?

Witness:—It is quite reverse of it. There is very great laxity at present.

Sir Henry:—Do you think the present system of budgeting and accounting in the provinces facilitates financial control?

Witness:—There is now marked improvement. The principle about the preparation of Budget is that in respect of variable expenditure the initial request must come from person who wants to spend money.

Sir Henry asked witness to state the considerations which finally led to the adoption of a joint purse in preference to a separate purse. Sir Frederick Gauntlett explained that oringinally the idea was to have a separate purse, but when it was considered in detail great difficulties were found. The first difficulty was that supposing funds wer divided half and half between two halves the result of this would have been that very soon reserved department would be building up high balances while the transferred departments which would be spending would spend all funds and require more, but would not get it if the purse was divided. Then again supposing Ministers spent all money they were alloted and wanted to raise more by additional taxation there would be difficulty in dividing sources of taxation so that Ministers might have taxation from their legitimate field and Members from their legitimate field. It was thus that the Devolution Rule laid down distribution of funds by amicable agreement between the two halves. Further questioned witness said that as financial autonomy was granted and outside control reduced greater internal control must be imposed.

Mr. Jinnah: You say in your note that most important advance that can be made within the Government of India Act towards autonomy in financial matters is the separation of provincial and central balances; then you say that it seems impossible for the Committee to go into detailed examination of the whole question.

Witness:—My statement is that I recognise that the Committee may desire to recommend strongly that this theoretically is desirable, at same time I wish to say that it would be impossible for this Committee unless it is prepared to sit for months to consider all the administrative details that will have to be solved before this proposal is carried out.

Mr. Jinnah:—Will separation of balances give provincial financial autonomy?

Witness:—You can't have complete financial autonomy unless you have control of the balances.

Mr. Jinnah:—Then separation of balances would help only to the extent of controlling the balances.

Witness:—I don't want you to gather that there will be no other result than mere control of balances.

Mr. Jinnah:—What will be the other result?

Witness:—I can't give answer just now. I must consider it more fully. Replying to a next question of Mr. Jinnah Sir Frederick Gautlett said that another necessary step for grant of provincial autonomy would be separation of accounts from audit. Each province would have its own account and audit would continue to be a central subject. Mr. Jinnah continuing pointed out that witness had made certain suggestions about modification of rules. Were they, asked, intended to give effect to two suggestions for granting financial autonomy, namely separation of the provincial from the central balances and separation of accounts from audit?

Witness replied that they were not necessarily based on those suggestions. It was quite arguable whether the separation suggested would lead to greater efficiency. It was quite certain that it would lead to more expenditure.

President:—In making those suggestions you are not necessarily commending them.

Witness:—No, I am only pointing out that without carrying out those suggestions financial autonomy would be impossible to grant.

Mr. Jinnah suggested that the appointment of the Joint Financial Secretary would lead to friction.

Witness replied that the chances of friction very largely depended upon the personality as well as on the inherent difficulty of the situation.

Mr. Jinnah next quoted from a letter of the C. P. Government stating that the Devolution Rules relating to the Budget been supplemented by the convention established in the C. P. that an objection by the Finance Department must prevail unless it was overruled by the whole Government. Witness opined that this convention went beyond the rules.

Dr. Paranjype asked whether it was not one of the intentions about having a Joint Financial Secretary that he should scrutinize the estimates of the reserved half to find out whether in any instance money was being spent there which might be better spent on the transferred side. Witness replied that the Finance Member would be an honourable man and must be expected to hold the balance evenly between the two halves.

Dr. Paranjype pointed out that the Finance Member was a member of the Executive Government and his tendencies might be on the reserved side. Further questioned by Dr. Paranjype witness stated unofficially that he would consider it an equitable proposal that the Government of India should pay interest on the sum of money definitely placed in fixed deposit by any Local Government. Dr. Paranjype continuing mentioned that one of the difficulties in the way of the Ministers raising fund by taxation was that it might be consumed by both the halves of Government instead of its going only to the transferred half. Witness pointed out the difficulty of marking such a division.

FUNCTION OF P. W. D.

Witness was next examined at length about the function of the P. W. D. He admitted that the position of the P. W. D. was one of the most difficult to define from the administrative point of view with a plan before it had been properly framed. He held that it was difficult to draw a line as to the stage where the Finance Department should intervene. Obviously on the schemes involving large outlay it was better to intervene early with a view to save the P. W. D. excessive amount of work in preparing plans which might in end be upset.

Sir Sivaswamy asked whether witness agreed that the Finance Member should have charge only of Finance and that at present he was open to suspicion that he showed tenderness for other subjects under him.

Witness agreed that it was desirable to let the Finance Member have charge only of finances. Sir Sivaswamy suggested an alternative that the Finance Department be under the control of a Financial Secretary only who should act as expert adviser to both the halves.

Sir Frederick Gauntlet had serious objection to the proposal. All Government activities he said centred round finance and financial considerations would never have sufficient weight unless they were put forward by a Member of the Government.

Sir Sivaswamy:—You don't think that the Governor and other Members of Government would appreciate sufficiently the financial consideration without having a Finance Member.

Witness:—No, unless they are put by a member of same status.

Sir Sivaswamy: What then is your alternative to the present system?

Witness:—I would disregard considerations of expense and appoint Finance Members solely in charge of finance.

Further questioned witness replied that the maintenance of authority of the central finance department would not be insuperable difficulty in the way of granting financial autonomy to the provinces.

Sir Sivaswamy pointed out that earmarking of proceeds of taxation to certain departments was not unknown. They were practiced in England. Sir Frederick agreed that such earmarking might be desirable in exceptional circumstances, but he would not make it a general rule. Witness agreed with Sir Sivaswamy that audit report on the Secretary of States accounts be presented to both the Houses of Indian Legislature. At present this report was laid before the Public Accounts Committee in India. In reply to a next question of Sir Sivaswamy witness considered that the rules about borrowings by Local Governments did not require change. Sir Sivaswamy referred to a statement made by a responsible witness that although Lucknow was de facto head quarters of the U. P. Government three Secretaries of Government and other staff were getting camp allowances for remaining there practically throughout the year. Sir Frederick said he was intimately connected with this subject and he would investigate it.

SIR LESLIE WILSON AT BIJAPUR

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, Aug. 28.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson arrived in Bijapur this morning on an official visit, and were accorded public reception. During the morning, His Excellency visited the world-famed monuments of Gol Gumbaz, Ibrahim Roza and Maliki Maidan after which the Malik Sandal Masjid was inspected. His Excellency held an investiture and granted *sanads* to Khan Saheb Umar Buran and Rao Saheb K B. Desai, and received addresses from the Bijapur Municipality, the District Local Board and the Loyal League to which he replied. His Excellency and Lady Wilson were the guests of the Collector at a luncheon. In the afternoon His Excellency granted interviews and visited the criminal tribes settlement. Lady Wilson visited the hospital and girls school. The Governor and Lady Wilson left Bijapur the same evening for Ganeshkhind.

ACTQUITTED OF PERSONATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

In the case in which Gunner Payne of the 42nd Field Battery stood charged with the offence under section 420 I. P. C. for personating one Gunner Wortley and receiving a money order worth Rs. 80 in the latter's name, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Sessions Judge, Lahore, before whom the Gunner was tried, agreeing with the verdict of the jury acquitted the accused.

The Proprietor of the Durjadhan's Harbal Home has sent a sum of Rs. 15 to the Central Bank, Calcutta, to the account of the Madras Relief Committee as a first instalment from the sale proceeds of the "Mysteries of Nature."

A Nagpur correspondent wires that the Marwari Sevasangh has started the Malabar Relief Fund collection as resolved in the general meeting of the 17th inst, and that Rs. 300 have been realised.

The Mussorie public witnessed a successful function this week when the Aryan girls schools anniversary was celebrated, and prizes were distributed to successful scholars.

The Pranirakshaka Sanstha, Dhulia, has congratulated the Phaltan Chief for penalising cattle sale for slaughter.

The Sanstha requests the Rulers of Native States to stop animal slaughter following the example of the Phaltan Chief.

A Trichinopoly message of August 28th says:—:

In addition to numbers 1 and 2 boat mail trains running through between Madras and Dhanushkodi numbers 5 and 6 Trivandrum express trains will resume running through between Madras and Shencottah on 29th instant.

One man died on Wednesday in the New Cotton Mill, Ahmedabad, while working being entangled in the belts of a machine.—A. P.

GULBARGA RIOTS

TRIAL BEFORE COMMISSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GULBARGA, Aug. 28.

In connection with the trial of 24 persons who are accused for damaging the temple of Margama, Mr. Mohamed Quadir Hussain, pleader, cross-examined Narasingrao Parsharam, a witness before the Commission appointed by His Exalted Highness, the Nizam to enquire into the recent riots here. The Commission consists of Pandit Keshav Rao, Mahomed Ali Khan and Mr. Hussain Moeziddin, Sessions Judge of Gulbarga.

Narasingrao had been previously examined and cross-examined on the events which took place up to the 8th day of Mohurrum. To-day, Mr. Mohamed Quadir Hussain referring to an alleged incident when an angry mob attacked the Temple of Margama, cross-question Narsingrao who deposed that when he was hurt he ran into his house and bolted the doors. He did not tell anybody, not even his brother, of being hurt and only on Wednesday, the 11th day of Mohurrum, he informed the police when they made an enquiry. He further said that there was full moon on that particular night when the Temple was raided and one image and one crest was taken away from the Temple of Margama. The Temple of Baswana was broken and an image thrown into a well but he did not know whether any of the goods were taken away. Narsingrao admitted that the Kuthri caste had *alums*, and admitted knowing Gungaram Damji and that he had an *alum* which was paraded at Moharrum time.

Continuing, Narasingrao said he did not know what was coming down the road when he heard shouts of *"Din Din"* until he actually saw a mob. Narsingrao also said that Mullappa was a *Pujari* (priest) of the Temple, and as such he lit the Temple lamps and put a lock on the door every night. On the 10th day of Moharrum he had not heard of any quarrel in the bazar but he now got his information from gossip. Mr. Mohamed Quadir Hussain now asked whether witness had noticed whether the mob, who were crying *"Din Din"*, were wearing dhoties or pyjamas, but witness said he could not tell. Witness admitted having stayed in his house for two or three days after the first fracas. He did not know why the Temple was broken into. He admitted knowledge of a *panchnama* being held on Wednesday in front of his house.

Mulkappa was the next witness called for the prosecution in the case against 24 accused with damaging the Margama temple. He said he was the Pujari of the temple. On the night of the raid he was under a tree near the temple when, with shouts of 'din din' twenty or thirty went into the temple. He said he recognised Nuzumuddin Ismail, Mahboob Sahib and Neelalah. He deposed that some of the mob had sticks and some swords.

The Court will meet again on Saturday.

ELAMANUR-TRICHINOPOLY TRAFFIC SUSPENDED

The Divisional Superintendent, South Madura, S. I. Railway wires under date 28th:—

Through running between Elamanur and Trichinopoly has been postponed to a date to be notified later.

INDUSTRIAL LABORATORY FOR DEHLI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 28.

There has been a recent awakening among the industrialists and manufacturers of Delhi and efforts are being made to provide the Imperial capital with an up-to-date industrial laboratory for analytical purposes and to advise manufacturers on the modern methods. Sirdar Mehtab Singh, Industrial Surveyor, with the aid of one or two prominent local men, has been busy collecting donations from local industrialists and it is understood that they have received a very favourable response from the local industrialists. The amount thus collected, together with the Government grant for which it is believed provision will be made in the 1925-26 Budget, would be sufficient for the establishment in Delhi of an up-to-date laboratory under expert supervision.

(Continued from column 6.)

the Tramway Company that the present bye-law was enough to enable a member of the public to prosecute the Company in case they did anything contrary to their laws.

MOTOR BUS SERVICE.

The Corporation considered the report of the Tramways Committee regarding the introduction of motor-buses and lorries into the City. The report stated:

After careful consideration of the question in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to state that the Tramways Company do not hold a monopoly of running buses in the City. The Committee are, however, of opinion that it is desirable to introduce such a service into the City in addition to the Tramway service, and therefore beg to recommend that the Corporation should be prepared to encourage any Company desiring to introduce it affording them every facility they can provided suitable roads are chosen for the purpose.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved that the report be adopted. He said that if some enterprising capitalist took up the question of introducing buses in Bombay the Corporation would give him every encouragement in order to facilitate cheap transport in the City. The Tramway Company had not been able to cope with the increasing traffic in the City and it was necessary that some capitalist should take up the question.

The motion was agreed to.

The Corporation refused to take away the "no standing" rule in tram cars during the rainy season, as requested by some gentlemen.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next 3-40 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

TRAMWAY AND DUST NUISANCE

NEED OF MOTOR BUS SERVICE

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Most of the questions discussed were of a non-controversial character, and a great deal of business was, therefore, transacted. The Corporation recorded the report of the Tramways Committee re. the introduction of motor buses in the City. It was stated that any capitalist who wanted to introduce bus service into the City was welcome to do it and would receive all encouragement from the Corporation.

The Corporation considered the report of the Medical Relief Committee about the outbreak of the influenza-like fever in the city and the adequacy of the provisions for controlling the introduction of dangerous diseases into the city by sea.

The Committee recommended that:

As regards the question of checking and controlling the introduction of dangerous diseases into the City by sea, they after careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, are of opinion that co-ordination among all the authorities is vitally important in the interests of the City's health. They therefore recommend that the Commissioner be requested to approach Government with a request to make it obligatory on the Port Health Officer to communicate to the Municipal Health Officer as soon as possible all cases noticed by him of infectious or cognate diseases such as are likely to spread in the City whether they are notifiable or not and to take necessary precautionary measures to prevent diseases from the ships or harbour entering and spreading in the City.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved approving and adopting the report, and asking the Commissioner to address Government accordingly.

The motion was adopted.

DUST NUISANCE IN THE CITY.

The Corporation considered the report of a Committee regarding measures for the abatement of dust nuisance in Bombay. The report stated:

As the Corporation are aware the best remedy for this nuisance would be to make all the roads in the City of dust-proof material and steps to this end are being taken as the finances permit. Among the various suggestions made at the Committee's meeting one was to the effect that the passing on of household sweeping, etc., to pavements or the roads by the residents of houses abutting on them was partly responsible for the nuisance. It was also suggested that washing of asphalted roads would mitigate the nuisance. The Committee are informed by the Commissioner that since March last tarred asphalted and paved roads are being washed at least once in a fortnight. This should not be discontinued. The Committee also recommend that the Commissioner be requested to start an intensive educative propaganda informing the public as to the evil effects of throwing household sweepings, etc., on the streets or pavements which cause dust nuisance in the City and requesting them to provide dust-bins on their premises for its emporary storage or to deposit all refuse in the dustbins provided in the locality by the Municipality, the public press and other organizations interested in social welfare being also invited to co-operate and help the Municipality in carrying out the propaganda.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the report be adopted.

Dr. B. G. Parelker seconded.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar opposed. He complained that the steps taken were not sufficient, as the tram tracks were responsible for a great deal of dust nuisance and the Committee had not made any suggestions about them. The report was merely throwing dust in the eyes of the Corporation. (Laughter). He asked whether the footpaths were ever washed, as also some of the roads. The Tramway Company must be asked to treat the tramway tracks in the same way as the Corporation were treating their roads. The Tramway Company had refused to treat the roads in accordance with the wishes of the Corporation, unless the fares were increased. He moved an amendment referring the report back with an expression of the Corporation's opinion that all the tramway tracks should either be paved or macadamised in the same way as the Municipal roads in that locality were treated and at the same time the Commissioner be requested to pave all the footpaths which were not paved and wash them regularly.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

The Commissioner said Mr. Dabholker did not get up early enough in the mornings, and, therefore, he did not see which of the roads were washed. The asphalted roads were washed regularly once a week on Sundays. He had come to a compromise with the Tramway Company that as soon as the Corporation had made its roads dust-proof in a certain locality, the Company also should do the same thing. They had also asked the Government to amend the Act empowering the Corporation to compel the Tramway Company to treat its tramway tracks in the same way as the Corporation were doing. Though the Company had not done all that he wanted them to do in the matter still they had done a great deal this year, he said.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said no good purpose would be served by referring the report back to the Committee.

The proposition was adopted the amendment being rejected.

The Corporation considered the report of the Tramways Committee regarding the general question of calling upon the Tramways Company to bear a portion of the cost of didening a road where new tramway lines were to be laid. The Committee were of the opinion that it was not necessary to lay down a general principle in the matter, but that such case should be decided on its own merits, when it arose.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the report be adopted. This was accepted.

The Corporation recorded the report of

(Continued in column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 28

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p m. on 27th August 1924.

Cotton	441 Bales.
Wheat	8541 Cwts.
Linseed	6986 „
Rapeseed etc.	2075 „
Gingellyseed	166 „
Poppyseed	375 „
Groundnuts	519 „
Castorseed	2914 „
Rice	1694 „
Myrabollams	256 „
Cottonseed	2081 „
Mowraseed	416 „
Gram	3877 „
Jowar	2200 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	3040 „
Bajri	3370 „
Coal	1262 Tons

RUBBER.

London, August 27.

Para Fine Hard Cure 14 3/4 October/December sellers.

Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 7/8 for September.

Tone:—Market was firmer with a fair demand on good advices from New York.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, August 27.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 47/9

Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 47

Tone:—Fully steady.

FRIEIGHT.

London, August 27.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15.

DARBHANGA MILLS, NAVSARI.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Darbhanga Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. was held at the Registered Office at Navsari on Wednesday.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The notice convening the meeting, the Directors' Report, Auditors' Report and their Certificate were then read out before the shareholders. Briefly the Directors' report is as under:—

Your Directors have pleasure to place before you their Second Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st March 1924. The delay in holding the second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was made known to you by the Managing Agents' letter dated 21st March 1924. The period between the holding of the first Meeting and now has been a most momentous one for entire textile industry of India and was more critical for new concerns, like ours, where capital expenditure was heavy due to very high prices of machinery and building materials at the time. Our mill had to face a huge difficulty in finding out working capital, though it is exceptionally lucky in having as its largest shareholder the Hon. Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga, recognised to be one of the wealthiest individuals of India. The said Maharaja placed the mills under a heavy obligation by coming over to Navsari last year to perform the opening ceremony of the mills. He was very well impressed after his inspection of the mills and as per his usual kind and sympathetic desire, promised to help the mills. However, Messrs. The Central Bank of India Ltd have kindly responded to our request and have, by their new scheme given a new lease of life to the mills. To secure the loans of the Central Bank of India to the mills, we had to float a second mortgage Debenture loan of 10 lakhs bearing interest at 9 per cent. and redeemable after three years.

Among other large creditors of the mills are Mr. S. D. Mehta and Messrs. Mcrarji Mathradas & Co. who have kindly consented to take up third mortgage debenture bearing interest at 9 per cent and the draft for the said third mortgage debenture for 5½ lakhs is under preparation.

Under the latest arrangement, we have given first, floating charge against all liquid assets and stock-in-trade of the Company (which the Baroda State has so kindly released from their charge with a view of helping the Industry by their Resolution dated 8th January 1924) to Messrs. The Central Bank of India, who have agreed to advance working finance to the Mills against the same.

We are still hopeful of getting necessary financial support for working capital from the Hon. Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Darbhanga. Then the action of the Directors in accepting from Mr. E. K. Palia a surrender of 7774 ordinary and 77 preference shares of the Company over which calls to the aggregate amount of Rs. 4,47,650 had been paid and in issuing to Mr. E. K. Palia 4399 ordinary and 77 preference shares as fully paid up and in taking a lease from Mr. E. K. Palia of the machinery mentioned in the lease bearing date the 1st day of August 1924 and made between Mr. E. K. Palia of the one part and the Company of the other part at the monthly rent of Rs. 500 and on the terms and conditions mentioned in the said lease be and is hereby approved of and sanctioned.

The mill building, machinery and stores are insured for Rs. 47,00,000. We have to request you to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Under Article 116 of the Company's Articles of Association Mr. R. J. Garda and Mir Biarasaheb H. retire as Directors but are eligible for re-election.

The Report was duly adopted and carried unanimously by all the shareholders and all the resolutions were similarly unanimously carried and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HAVE PRICES REACHED BOTTOM?

Some of our customers have asked us recently, "Have prices reached bottom" in Motor goods?

We CERTAINLY think they have, because several of the Manufacturers have decreased their cost due to favourable prices in raw materials and to capture Markets.

You may REST ASSURED that you can safely buy what Motor Car Supplies you require NOW, as there is no chance of their dropping any longer.

WE ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU!

The

ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY,

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Wire: "Automotive". 'Phone: No. 26196.

HIGH COURT.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.

FIANCEE GETS RS. 30,000

Lucy Elizabeth Lacey ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

Alfred Esbert Clatworthy ..... Defendent.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Taraporewala.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff claiming Rs. 30,000 as damages suffered by her as a result of breach of promise by the defendent to marry her.

MR. D'Sa appeared on behalf of the plaintiff The defendent was absent.

The plaintiff's case was that she had married one Sergeant Lacey who died in 1919. She lived at Ernakulam where the defendent was the Manager of the Burmah Oil Co's. branch office. She came to know the defendent in 1917 and after her husband's death, the defendent became intimate with her. In 1921 they mutually promised to marry each other. In August 1921 the defendent induced the plaintiff to sell off her furniture and proceed to Bombay with the object of getting married to him. In Bombay the defendant tried to get a special license to marry her but could not do so, as he did not possess the death certificate of his deceased wife. He therefore had the banns of marriage read out at the Byculla Church on three successive Sundays. A couple of days before the marriage ceremony the defendent told the plaintiff that he was immediately summoned to Calcutta owing to the serious illness of his brother. From Calcutta he sent her a telegram to proceed to Ernakulam where he would join her. He subsequently joined her at Ernakulam and kept on promising to marry her but put her off from time to time.

The defendent was then transferred to Calcutta. The plaintiff followed him there but the defendent put her off and finally declined to marry her. Hence the plaintiff filed this suit.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship characterised the conduct of the defendent as very gross and awarded the plaintiff the damage prayed for namely Rs. 30,000 and directed the defendent to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, August 29.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

58-24—Kanga and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsi v Ramgopal Jagannath, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4179-23—Payne and Co, Bhagwandas Madhavram v Ramrichpal Jigalkishore and ors, Vachha and Co.

93-24—Amin and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co v Nemchand Keshavlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

463-24—Little and Co. The Burma Oil Co Ltd v Babhuchai Gigabhai Chunawalla, N B Chothia.

3883-23—Shroff and L, Bejonji Pirojsheh Frenchman v Ramkisson Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Manchar and Co.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jivanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hamandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co.

3261-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Chunilal Ratanlal, Vachha and Co., Rele and Co.

1843-24—Mulji Th and Co, Dhansingh Bhikhamsing, v Esoofally Dawoodbhoy, Vachha and Co.

1467-24—Tyabji D and Co, Umer Haji Ali, v Khudabux Kaloo and others.

955-24—Payne and Co, Pooranmal Goolji Shighani, v The Official Assignee of Bombay and others, In Person.

1155-24—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Nathu and others v D B Silva and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

701-24—Payne and Co Abdul Hussim Gulam Husein, v Shamji Banaji and others, Edgelow G W and Co. Madowji and Co.

816-24—Dallas and Co, Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, v Noormahomed Soomar and others.

835-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji, v Liladher Kalidas.

4753-23—Jamsedji R and D, Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy Bart and others, Noor Mahomed Alli Mahomed Khanderao L and M.

1983-24—Sabnis G and Co, Jankibai Pandarinath Madnaji, Alexander Furtado.

2021-24—Payne and Co, Bai Dinbai Manekji Bennett, Framroz Dosabhay Umrigar.

4387-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassum, Ebrahimji Dawoodbhoy and others.

1151-24—Mulla and M Govindji Narsey and Co, Mohanlal Drochand Javeri Mulji Th and Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5826-22—Tyabji D and Co, Jumabhoy Shariff and Sons, Peer Mahomed Hasham, Mehta L and Co.

5827-22—Tyabji D and Co, Jumabhoy Shariff and Sons, Peer Mahomed Hasham, Mehta L and Co.

1147-23—Motichand and D, Kalidas Soonderji Narandas Purshotamdas and others, Bhaishanker K and G

SHORT CAUSE.

3862-23—Rele and Co, Shanker Gangaram Punekar, Mahomed Esmail *Valad* Gulam Ahmed Khot and another Shamrao M and H.

LONG CAUSES.

3590-22—Smethan B and L, Gajan Mahadeo Parker and another, v Damoder Ganesh Parkar and others, Thakodas and Co, Smetham B and L.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—509/7284-20—Ratanchand Nawla and others Mulchand Munji, Dubash and Co.

2185-23—Thakoredas and Co, P. Jamnadas and Co. v C T Bowring and Co. Ltd., Little and Co.

5367-22—Patell and E, Mahomed Husein Jusab and another v Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another, Munchershaw and N., Thakoredas and D.

1147-23—Motichand and D, Kalidas Sunderji v Narandas Purshotamdas and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

290-23—Chitnis R and M, Ratansy Dossa v. Karsondas Naranji, Manubhai and Co.

1361-21—Manilal and K, Himatram Dawlatram Dane, Lalubhai Rudarji Desai and another, Thakerdas and Co.

636-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ali Mahomed Gulamali, Motilal Mondas, Wadia G and Co.

848-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dawoodbhoy Esaji, Motilal Mondas, Wadia G and Co.

3362-21—Jehangir M and S, Odeyram Shivram Padamsey Ratansy, Mulla and M.

762-16—Wadia G and Co, Pirozshah Bomanji Patit, Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Petit and another, Mulla and M.

916-21—Motichand and D, Messrs. Madhawji Dayal, Messrs. Harjiwan Purshotam, Daphtary F and D.

2182-19—Thakoredas and D, Jogibhai Shankerji, Narayen Govind Mehta, Bhimji and Co.

2446-19—Motichand and D, Messrs. Kasturchand Sakalchand, Sha Nathalal Hakamchand and others Dharamsi D and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

2553-19—Tyabji D and Co, Gulabchand Nathuji, Vaktaji Hathaji and others, Soonderdas and Co.

1332-17—Amin and D, Waman Gopal Wadekar, Govinda Venkaya Dunoori, Malvi M R and Co.

140-19—Matubhai J and M, Haji S Shustry and Co, Capt. E Okubo Payne and Co.

1889-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madharji Foolchand, Narandas Dharamsy and others, Mulla and M, Merwanji K and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

990-21—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkarbai Vedantam, Ghela Kurpal and others, Mehta L and Co, Kanga and Co.

2983-20—Matubhai J and M, Dady Jehangir Billimoria Gosmani Maharaj Shri Dwarkesh Lalji Shri Vallabh Ramji Maharaj, Edgelow G W and Co.

1340-19—N C Dalal and Co Vadilal Purshotamdas, Mathuradas Morarji, M B Chothia and Co.

2156-19—Thakoredas and D, Bai Fatmabai, Abdula Mawji and Co, and another, Amin and D, Thakoredas and D.

3063-19—Surveyor and Co, Chotalal Ambalal and another, Bhagwandas Gocouldas and others, Payne and Co.

2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Messrs. Vadilal Purshotam, Messrs. Chundulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

2050-19—N C Dalal and Co, Gocouldas Rawji Padamsey Damodar, Jamsedji R and D.

472-19—Captain and V, Manchershaw Sorabji Mehante, P V Doshi and Co, Jamsetji R and D.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

AN EX-JUDGE'S EVIDENCE

The Civil Justice Committee met again on Thursday at the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m. and resumed recording further evidence. The Hon. Mr. Justice Rankin was in the chair.

Mr. H. S. Lakur, Government Pleader Belgaum and Mr. R. B. Kulkerni, pleader, Belgaum,, were jointly examined by the Committee.

In the opinion of the witnesses, delays in the disposal of cases were due to uneven distribution of work, insufficiency and inefficiency of the staff, failure to find out the issues on which evidence had to be recorded, some provisions of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act and the inefficiency of the process service staff. To remedy these defects, the witnesses suggested an addition to the existing administrative staff examination and cross examination of parties before the framing of issues and a proper selection and supervision of bailiffs.

Asked by Justice Rankin as to what would be a decent salary for a supervising officer over the bailiffs, the witnesses said that a salary from Rs. 100 to 140 would be a sufficient and decent one.

Continuing, the witnesses said that the procedure of the appointment of a guardian 'ad litem' cumbrous. The service of notice on the minors should be dispensed with. The notices of guardianship and summons of the suit should be simaltaneous.

As regards the recruitment of Sub-judges, the witnesses suggested that they should be recruited from practising lawyers of at least 8 years standing in which case the present age limit of 30 should be raised. They should be selected from those only who had continous and full practice before the date of appointment.

In the opinion of the witnesses the power of summary rejection was a sufficient check on frivolous appeals. It was not advisable to curtail the right of second appeals, in title-suits whatever be the value of the claim.

As for frivolous applications for adjournments, the witnesses thought that day costs were not always sufficient to prevent the applications.

Mr. G. V. Jadhav, Joint Sub-Judge of Nasik, was the next witness examined.

In the opinion of Mr. Jadhav the delay in Sub-ordinate Courts was mainly due to the congestion of work in the hands of a few senior pleaders, who cannot attend all the business at the same time and thus asked for adjournments.

As a measure of remedy he suggested that unnecessary applications for adjournments should be refused, a proper supervision over the process-service staff was necessary and the adoption of service by post as far as possible.

Mr Jadhav recommended that the age of recruitment to Sub-ordinate Judges should be raised to 35, so as to get men of maturer intellect more experience.

Speaking of village panchayet the witness said that he had no personal experience but from what experience they had of the conciliation boards under the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act, the witness thought the suggestion well worth a trial.

SUPERVISION OVER SUB-ORDINATE COURTS.

Khan Bahadur M. I. Kodri, Joint Sub-Judge Ahmedabad was the witness examined.

Asked as to wheather he thought that threre was sufficient supervision over the Sub-ordinate Courts by the District Judges, the witness replied that it was not sufficient. The witness said that the District Judges were at present over worked and that accounted for the laxity in supervision.

Khan Bahadur Kadri was in favour of a bench of selected first class Sub-ordinate Judges hearing appeals up-to Rs. 1,000, as the scheme would accelerate work and relieve the District Judges from such work.

Mr. Kadri had an original suggestion to make viz the re-adjustment of territorial jurisdiction of Civil Courts. The present Jurisdiction was fixed several years ago. He cited a case of two talukas in the Ahmedabad District, where litigants had to travel 50 to 60 miles to each Civil Courts. That was, on the opinion of the witness, a crying need which ought to be remedied.

In the opinion of Mr. Kadri greater attention by Sub-ordinate Judges to the Ministerial Establishments under their charge would result considerably in speedy disposal of cases.

EX-JUDGE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Sorabji Framji Billimoria, Advocate, was the next witness examined. Mr. Billimoria confined himself more particularly to the Small Causes Court at Bombay, with which he had a long connection both as a Judge and as a practitioner.

Billimoria thought that proceedings in the Presidency Small Causes Court were even now sufficiently summary in nature. He advocated a more strict and efficient selection of the Bench. He was against the principle of selecting men to the Bench from the stand point of race, class or creed. He advocated that the salary of the Judges of the Small Causes Court ought to be sufficiently large to attract men of the right stamp.

Mr. Billimoria was in favour of the extension of pecuniary juris diction of the Presidency Small Causes Court as also in the subject matters assigned to the juris diction of the Court, as it would ensure speedy and less costly justice.

With regard to insolvency law, Mr. Billimoria said that judgment creditors fell shy of incurring costs over again in the Insolvency Courts. The debtor had to file a petition in Insolvency and thus prevent the filing of suits or suing out process of Execution. The witness thought that creditors would be allowed to file suits against adjudged insolvents.

The Committee adjourned at 2.15.

EDITOR OF BOMBAY LAW REPORTER EXAMINED

The Civil Justice Committee met again on Wednesday in the Town Hall at 11-30 and began recording further evidence, with Mr. Justice Rankin in the chair.

MR. P. B. SHINGNE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. B. P. Shingne, on behalf of the Western India Pleaders' Association, was the first witness examined.

Asked whether he had any suggestion to make for the improvement of the Presidency Small Causes Court, Mr. Shingne said that he had none.

To Justice Stewart's question as to the time reasonably taken in ordinary petty cases for the disposal of second appeals, Mr. Shingne said that it was from three to five years. Upon this Justice Stewart cited to the witness a number of cases which took nearly five years and said that did not represent the usual state of affairs in Bombay. To this Mr. Shingne said that he was prepared to show an equally good number of cases disposed of in pretty short time.

Dr. De Souza:—"I throw you a challenge to show me a couple of contested cases disposed of in short time."

Mr. Shingne:—"I accept the challenge most willingly."

Questioned by Justice Rankin as to whether it was not a fact that High Court circulars in course of time got too intricate and hindered the expedition of work, Mr. Shingne replied that it was not so, for in Bombay, the High Court circulars were revised from time to time and kept up-to-date.

Dr. De Souza then asked the witness to give his idea about the feasibility of village panchayets in Deccan. Mr. Shingne said that from an abstract point of view, the idea was excellent, but there was the danger of a few educated men, getting themselves into the 'panchayets' to the detriment of the ignorant and educationally backward people. Upon Dr. De Souza's correcting Mr. Shingne, that the 'panchayets' would be elected by manhood suffrage and would not be filled with nominations, the witness thought the scheme was worth giving a trial for the disposal of petty cases in the villages.

In the course of their written memorandum, the Western India Pleaders' Association stated that the insufficiency of judges accounted for a great amount of delay in disposing of cases in a reasonable period of time. With regard to the District and Subordinate Courts, the Association submitted that the general remedies for shortening the period were (1) proper selection of Judicial officers, (2) insistence on five hours work, (3) strict supervision over actual working of the subordinate courts of the districts, (4) Determining the efficiency of judicial officers by the quantity and quality of work and not by the number of cases disposed of alone.

With regard to the High Court, the Association was against the curtailment of the right of appeal under Letters Patent from the judgment of a single judge. The number of appeals under Letters Patent in the Bombay High Court was small hence no useful purpose could be served by curtailment.

The Association submitted that the remedy for the better framing of issues was that they should be framed by the Judge in the presence of the pleaders of both the sides after discussion.

Mr. G. M. Phatak, second class subordinate Judge, Bhusawal, was then examined. Mr. Phatak was examined for a great length of time by Dr. De Souza. The witness gave the Committee an account of his experience in the mofussil and had some valuable suggestions of his own to make to the Committee.

Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhodas was the next witness examined.

RECRUITMENT TO JUDICIARY.

Mr. Ratanlal Ranchhodas, editor of the Bombay Law Reporter, was of opinion that the present constitution of the personnel of the judiciary in the Bombay Presidency required a change. That was one of the causes why the administration of justice is not satisfactory and speedy. The age limit of subordinate judges should be raised to thirty-five and at least three years' practice at the Bar. The initial salary must be such as to attract competent men.

Speaking of Assistant Judges and Joint Judges the witness said that they should be more largely recruited from the High Court and mofussil Bars.

With regard to the District Judges Mr. Ratanlal said that they had at present very little time to supervise the work of the subordinate Courts.

Subordinate Judges were not regular in attending Courts and did not do their work for full five hours. Their sole aim was to show the usual number of disposals in the monthly returns. Stricter supervision over their work was necessary. For this purpose, the witness advocated that either the Assistant or the Deputy Registrar in the High Court should be appointed from the ranks of the Subordinate Judges, so that an experienced officer would be at the disposal of the administrative Judge of the High Court in supervising and appraising the work of judicial officers.

CIVIL COURTS.

With regard to Civil Courts, Mr. Ratanlal was of opinion that so far as the Bombay Presidency was considered, the division of Subordinate Judges into First Class and Second Class had worked satisfactorily and there was no necessity in extending the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of Second Class Subordinate Judges. Applications for probate, letters of administration and succession certificates be allowed to be disposed of by Subordinate Judges of the First and Second Class, as such a change might relieve the District Judges of some of the miscellaneous work. That change could be effected by amending the Bombay Civil Courts Act.

Mr. Ratanlal was not prepared to accept the charge made against the Indian Judiciary that they granted adjournments easily. Granting of adjournments depended upon the circumstances of each case. It was safer to be lenient than deny justice and convenience by refusing postponement.

It must be left to the discretion of the Court to allow oral evidence.

With regard to the delay caused in the applications for execution, Mr. Ratanlal was against the proposal made for the curtailment of the period of limitation for money decrees from twelve to six years.

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

The proposal to limit the right of appeal was not acceptable to the witness. The right of appeal was a very valuable right and gave an opportunity to the higher Courts to correct the mistakes of and put a check upon the vagaries of the lower Courts.

Coming to the delays in the High Court, the witness was of opinion that the suggestion of putting time-limit on examination and cross-examination of witnesses was according to Mr. Ratanlal quite impracticable and not worth serious consideration.

Frequent transfers of Assistant Judges and Subordinate Judges, thought Mr. Ratanlal, caused unnecessary delay in the disposal of work. In the interest of speedy and efficient administration of justice, Judges should be allowed to remain at one place for a length of time.

Mr. Ratanlal was opposed to the view that much unnecessary evidence was taken in the mofussil. Practitioners in Appeal Courts often found that on important points, no evidence was recorded or if recorded it was meagre. They were due to (1) return of unserved notices, (2) death of parties, (3) necessity of documents. If steps were taken for the speedy service of notices and if translations were done away with, the work on the Appellate Side of the High Court which was already fast enough would move faster still.

Dealing with the multiplication of Law Reports, Mr. Ratanlal said, that it was not the multiplication of Law Reports that mattered but the indiscriminate reporting of cases. The evil was due to private law journals competing with one another.

QUALIFYING AGE OF LEGISLATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please permit me to correct a slight mistake in the report of my evidence before the Reforms Inquiry Committee, published in the issue of your paper dated 21st instant? What I said in reply to Dr. Sir Shafi's question as regards my suggestion about the age limit for members of legislatures was that the question (not, "your question") was one which students of constitutions naturally had to study, and that I, as a student of constitutions, held the view that no one below 30 years of age should be eligible for election to a legislature. I further added with special reference to the absence of any such qualification of age for election to the British House of Commons that I did not approve of it.

My suggestion seems to have taken some people by surprise. For their edification I beg to point out that the age limit obtains in several countries, e.g. France, Italy and Japan. Members of the French Chamber of Deputies must not be under 25 years of age, whereas the age limit for members of the French Senate is 40 years. According to the Italian constitution, a deputy must be thirty years old. The Italian Senate is composed of the princes of the Royal House and of other members above forty years old, nominated by the King. The princes may become members at the age of 21 but cannot vote until they have attained the age of 25. The Japanese constitution provides that members of the House of Representatives must not be less than 30 years of age.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN.

Nasik, Aug. 27.

A POSTAL HEAD CLERK IN TROUBLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28.

Mr. Oza, Sub-Inspector of the C. Division, has arrested Mr. Kapadia, Head Clerk of the correspondence branch of the local Head Post Office for an alleged tampering with certain letters and committing an offence under section 52 of the Postal Act.

(Continued from column 6)

citizens of Bombay would agree with him if they knew the facts.

Mr. Byramji, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, had observed that he had not had time to weigh the whole matter in golden scales, but he would like to say that he had weighed the issues in the scales of commonsense and had come to the only conclusion to which a man of commonsense could come.

As regards the estimates about which so much had been said the Commissioner observed that the first complete estimate was that submitted in February, 1922. The estimate of Rs. 34 lakhs odd approved by the Corporation on September 11th, 1922, was not actually an estimate, but a schedule of rates which gave the rates chargeable per unit for the work involved. This was made clear in Mr. Masani's letter of August, 1922, and in Messrs. Braithwaite's letter which was printed as an accompaniment to it. In June, 1923, when revised estimates for the whole Tansa work in accordance with the revised scheme were submitted to the Corporation an additional demand for money to the extent of Rs. 45 lakhs was made on account of the bridge also. As soon as he realised from the borings taken that this would be inadequate he warned the Corporation of the fact in September, 1923, and promised to submit a revised estimate for the bridge as soon as possible to the extent of 45 lakhs. In the circumstances it was clear that he had kept the Corporation as well informed as it was possible for him to do.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT.

With reference to the negotiations with Government regarding their contribution for the roadway he observed that negotiations were first started in 1920. At that time the Thana Local Board wrote stating that they understood the Municipality were going to build a bridge and that they would give the Municipality 7 lakhs to build a roadway as well. He replied in the negative and informed Government that if they were going to build the bridge he was sure the Corporation would offer a contribution if Government would make provision for the pipes. Government however were not prepared to undertake the work as they estimated that 6 years would be required to build the bridge. When in May, 1922, the Corporation sanctioned the construction of a separate bridge he wrote to Government and enquired of them whether they would meet the extra cost of the roadway. He also informed Government that he had not got estimates, but that the cost to be borne by Government was roughly estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs. Government wrote that they would give Rs. 5 lakhs or more if the estimates were exceeded. He then announced that he had received that day a communication from Government on this subject in which Government undertook to pay the amount which should be "agreed upon" as Government's share, being the amount appertaining to the roadway. The speaker had no doubt that it meant that Government would agree to pay the Rs. 12 lakhs odd.

He stated that he had no objection to any further enquiry if it was thought necessary. The Sub-Committee had held that the construction of the bridge would have been delayed if he had not proceeded as he did. The saving of a few lakhs of rupees even if it had been possible would have delayed the bridge for one year. He said he would have been guilty if in his desire to effect any such saving he had retarded the work by one year. For any such action would not only have been indefensible on financial grounds, but also objectionable on sanitary and industrial grounds. Had he acted in any such manner, he said, he could very properly have been criticised, but as it was he could only be criticised on financial ground. He was not prepared to admit for one minute that 10 lakhs had been unnecessarily spent by him, but assuming for a moment that he had done so, to save a year's delay, would he, he asked, not have been right to spend it, with the mere financial object of getting a return on the 4½ crores invested a year earlier than otherwise would have been the case, it was obviously sound policy. The increased water supplied would bring increasing revenue which might vary from 3 to 10 lakhs a year, but which might safely be taken at Rs. 5 lakhs with an increase every succeeding year. He was quite confident that he had acted in the best interests of the city. If he had had any suspicion that he had not done so he would have thrown himself on the mercy of the Corporation and asked their forgiveness, but he was conscious that he had throughout done his duty and he was sure that the majority would agree with him.

KASHELI BRIDGE BUNGLE.

INCREASED ESTIMATES EXPLAINED

COMMISSIONER'S DEFENCE.

The following is a fuller summary of the Commissioner's speech delivered supporting the Kasheli Bridge scheme on Monday last:—

As to the criticism of the Standing Committee that he should have secured the services of a whole-time expert, he stated that Mr. Smith, the Special Engineer, Tansa Works, had told him at the outset that he was not familiar with bridge work and that the services of a bridge expert were necessary. He had accordingly with the sanction of the Standing Committee itself secured the services of Capt. Macdonald Clark who was appointed Consulting Engineer at a fixed fee of Rs. 1,000 per month. Had he been appointed a full-time officer it is certain that his services could not have been secured for less than Rs. 3,000 and the Corporation had been saved something like half a lakh of rupees by the action of the Executive. In the circumstances no one could attach blame to Mr. Smith who was not responsible for the design of the bridge or the execution of the work or the preparation of the estimates. Capt. Macdonald Clark had been in continuous charge of the construction work as Consulting Engineer except for a short period when falling ill he went on sick leave during the winter of 1923-1924. Mr. Stonebridge was in charge of the bridge until February, 1924, when Capt. Macdonald Clark returned. The speaker had asked Mr. Stonebridge if he could pull on without a bridge-expert until Capt. Macdonald Clark returned and Mr. Stonebridge expressed himself capable of doing so. Mr. Stonebridge's object was to save money to the Corporation and though his estimates had not been accurate no fault had occurred in connection with the bridge-work. The Sub-Committee suggested that they had saved the Corporation money by cutting down the estimates. This was not the case as the final bills of the contractors would be paid not on the estimates, but on the certificate of the Consulting Engineer.

He maintained that the changes that had been suggested in the original scheme—a scheme for which three lots of experts had been responsible had been made by the commonsense of the Corporation and himself and that the experts on being referred to had admitted those changes to be for the better. He looked to posterity for judgment and was sure that their action would be looked upon in a favourable light and remembered with gratitude. They were handing down to posterity water works capable of further development even as their predecessors had handed down such works to them.

With regard to the question of extra cost due to the depth of sinking the piers, the Commissioner drew the attention of the Corporation to a letter which was written to the Corporation in August, 1922 by Mr. Masani. That letter clearly proved by more than one sentence that the element of uncertainty in connection with the cost of the sinking of these piers was clearly foreseen at that time and was explained to the Corporation. At the request of Mr. Masani the letter and its accompaniments had been examined by the Water Supply Committee before it came before the Corporation and the Corporation had approved the recommendations made with full knowledge of the facts. Had the Councillors who had taken part in the debate read that letter they would not have made the allegations against the Executive that they had made, as no action had been taken or risk incurred which had not been fully authorised by the Corporation.

CORPORATION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

On March 30th, 1922, it was found that a mistake had been committed in connection with the original design for strengthening the old bridges and on the 18th of April, 1922, he determined with Mr. Smith's assent to ask the Corporation to agree to the change in the original scheme which involved constructing an entirely new bridge. On the 5th of May the matter was placed before the Corporation for their administrative approval and it was in their discretion to have said no to the proposal. They however after referring the matter to the Water Supply Committee for consideration and report, unanimously accepted the proposals and directed the Commissioner to take action accordingly. It was thus clear that the question was thoroughly discussed by the Corporation and it was not through a snatch vote or by a letter of urgency, which the Corporation had not adequate time to consider, that the sanction of the Corporation had been obtained.

After the approval of the Corporation had been given, the speaker went on leave for a short time and Mr. Masani under the advice he had given him, ably carried on the work. From a perusal of Mr. Masani's letters of August, 1922, it would be seen that the Corporation had been amply warned of the fact that borings had not been taken. He was of opinion that it would not be fair for any member of the Corporation who had not read that letter to vote on this matter at all for he would not be in a position to judge as to the merits and demerits of this question.

The speaker arrived back on the 6th of October and was glad to learn that during his absence the Corporation had approved of the acceptance of Messrs. Braithwaite's design and tender and he then proceeded to do what was possible. The first thing that was done was to take borings and Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. were entrusted with the work. The progress they made however was very slow and in March, 1923, in view of the slow progress made and the fact that the rates they were charging for the work were high, he asked Mr. Macdonald Clark to arrange to do the work and furnished him with the necessary plant. During the months of April and May, 1923, certain borings were taken in this manner, but after that they could not be proceeded with until after the monsoon when in October-November, Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. resumed the boring work with a larger plant and also at rates which were about 1/3rd of the rates at which they had been doing the work previously. The crucial time arrived in October, 1923, when the contractors asked him for orders as to where to sink the first cylinder. What was he to do? His first instinct was to come to the Corporation and place the matter before them for their orders. But he did not do so, as the borings were still incomplete and though he was aware that the sinking was going to cost considerably more than was anticipated he could not say exactly what that increased cost was going to be. It was not until January, 1924, that the borings were completed and he was in a position to state approximately to what depth the piers would have to be sunk. He could not agree with the opinion expressed by the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee that if a site had been selected near the old bridges a saving could have been effected. Not a single pie could have been saved. The extra length of the bridge in that case combined with the fact that the materials had been already ordered in accordance with the approved design of the bridge, would have clearly prevented any saving even if the depths of the rock had been as reported. He discussed the matter dispassionately with all those competent to advise him and rightly or wrongly he gave the order to sink the first cylinder on the lines of the present bridge and he was satisfied that he had done the right thing. In fact, he believed that 90 per cent. of the

(Continued in column 5.)

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INDIA TO-DAY

UNDER STORMY SKIES

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Mr. Savel Zimand writes in the "New York Times" :—

It is impossible for a person to be longer than twenty-hours in India without realizing that the one-sixth of the human race inhabiting the Indian Peninsula are living under stormy skies. After traversing the Peninsula from Bombay to the Bay of Bengal, and from the Himalayas to the south, I am convinced that there is a feeling of profound and universal distrust in the country. One hears nothing but expressions of bitterness and animosity against the Government. But at the same time it is apparent that none of the political parties is working for or desiring an armed revolt. The strongest party in the country is not only against an armed revolt but is also using its influence to divert the people from thought of violence.

The masses of the people are uneducated. Only about 3 per cent. of the total population of British India can be considered literate. Yet the Nationalist leaders have a following entirely out of proportion to their numbers. "The intelligentsia of this country" said Sir Malcolm Hailey, "has a great, perhaps a preponderating influence over the mass of public opinion." I remember asking a sweatmeat seller of Calcutta if he believed in Swaraj. "Every Indian," said he, "believes in Swaraj. Only the Englishmen don't believe in Swaraj."

To say merely that the Indian people are in rebellious state of mind is not telling anything new As the principal of a mission college at Lahore said: "Fifteen years ago, when I first landed at Bombay, I was told stories of a national revolt which might break out at any hour. And ever since then I have heard similar stories repeated at regular intervals. I am used now to such stories."

THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY MOOD.

Yet there is great difference between the revolutionary moods of intellectuals a few years ago and the present determined leadership, backed up by a great mass of the population. As another missionary put it, "In older days a few brave patriots fought for responsible government. Not many of these patriots had any real touch with the common people. Now they are organised into a political party with a real following among the common people. Before, they demanded responsible government. Now they fight for Swaraj."

There is no more familiar word in India than Swaraj. One hears it everywhere. No conversation is complete without it. Two people rarely meet without mentioning it. It is in the mouths of all, young and old. Swaraj will abolish all ills. Once attain Swaraj and there will be prosperity for all. Swaraj will abolish poverty and advance education. Swaraj will advance the country in respect to many needed social reforms. Before describing what is meant and what is not meant by Swaraj, it is important to tell how Indian public opinion feels towards the Government.

In Bombay an Indian said: "I want your country to realize that everyone in India understands that the English are here only for their own profit. We want Swaraj." The man was a rich manufacturer, a millionaire. To the question whether the Indians could take over the country and assume all responsibilities of home and foreign defense, he answered with a decisive "no."

"But," said he, "there is a but. How should we be able to assume such responsibilities when the English have never given us any chance for it. All the leading positions are held by the English. Our people, with very few exceptions, hold only the subordinate offices. But how many such leading positions are there We need only replace the 2,000 leading English administrators with Indian administrators. Then again in the army and navy there are practically no Indian officers."

WHITE BADGE OF SWARAJ.

Later I was taken for a drive by a political leader publicly known for his moderate views. The strong Indian sun was shining on the brilliant colorings of innumerable turbans and rich robes, but among them were younger and old people dressed in white caps and white shirts and white dhoties, piece of cloth worn around the thighs by the Indians.

"You see," said my Indian host, pointing to the white caps, "these are the real Swarajists. I mean who have the courage to stand out to the last for their ideas. We are all Swarajists. There is no Indian who does not want Swaraj immediately. But some of us have not the courage to fight for it as these white caps. The result is that we who co-operate with the Government receive the thanks and they get the kicks. But, in reality, if we get Swaraj it will be because they fought for it." The man who talked thus is a member of the Council of State (the national upper house of India) at Delhi.

A prominent Englishman who is leaving India this year after nineteen years of real service to the country, said: "I leave India a heartbroken man. After nineteen years of service I find that we are all more distrusted than ever. And the fault is not so much because we do not always do the right thing for India. The cause of distrust to us is because we show the wrong spirit even when we try to do the right thing. I tell you we are here in India not merely for what we can get out of India. We are here just as much to work for the welfare of the Indian people. But we have a great ability of misunderstanding the people we try to rule."

DEFINITION OF SWARAJ.

It seems impossible to describe Swaraj without giving at least a glimpse of the reasons which contribute to aggravate the political situation. Swaraj covers everything. There is spiritual Swaraj and political Swaraj. To the "N.C.O.," as the non-cooperationists are called, Swaraj means to obtain mastery over one's self. Chastity, poverty, truthfulness, fearlessness, non-violence mean Swaraj. The jail is the gateway of Swaraj. Those who go to jail in consequence of N.C.O. attain Swaraj. To some Swaraj is not an outer but an inner state. To others Swaraj is popular control over the military, the police, the law, the revenue. To still others Swaraj is responsibility of the public servant to the people. Again, Swaraj is dominion status or self-Government with right to sever the British connection.

Gandhi, whom I saw a number of times, said: "In the first place, the word is undefinable. But as nearly as one can come to a workable definition it means complete freedom of opinion and action without interference with another's right to equal freedom of opinion and action. Therefore it means India's complete control of sources of revenue, an expenditure without interference from any other country."

C. R. Das of the Swarajist Party and Mayor of Calcutta, says that "Swaraj is undefinable." And he adds: "Yet the formulation of such a demand is necessary to-day. It is the duty of the Congress, therefore, to place before the country a clear sketch of the system of government which we demand."

While in India I was a guest of the Maharajah of the native State of Mysore. Mysore is the progressive State of the country. It is about the only place where there exists co-operation between Government and people. In the rest of the country the Indian people form the opposition and the English the Government. During my conversation with the Maharajah I was told that he most certainly believed in Swaraj for the country. And Sir Basil Blackett, the finance member of the Central Government of India, says: "We are all Swarajists. We are agreed as to the goal, full responsible Government for India within the British Empire.

"We are all Swarajists," says the Government of India spokesman. Yet there is a great difference between what the Government means by Swarajist and what the Nationalists mean by it. What is the real basis of this difference? What is really Swaraj as the Nationalists understand it?

Swaraj in plain English is self-government It is the opposite of Para-raj, which means foreign government, a government of, for and by the people. As Bhagwan Das, a leading Swarajist thinker, said: "It is a government in which the persons who have the final powers of legislation and of executive administration are all or almost all elected by the people, in one way or another. It is a government responsible to Parliament and a Parliament responsible to the electors."

It will be giving a false impression to say that the Swarajists want immediate self-government. M. A. Jinnah, by far the ablest parliamentarian in the National Legislative Assembly, says they "do not want immediate self-government, but do want immediate steps taken which will lead to self-government."

There are three main national political parties in India: (1) The Non-Cooperationists Party, (2) the Swarajist Party, and (3) the Liberal Party. Besides these there are political groups of various shades in the provinces. For instance, there is the Mohammedan Party in the Punjab, which tries to get as many jobs as possible for their co-religionists. There are also the Zemindars (landlords), dominating the United Provinces. And then the Non-Brahmin Party, also called the Justice Party, flourishes in the Madras Presidency. For an understanding of the demand for Swaraj it will be best to leave the many differences and return to the three national parties which in one way or another represent the electorate of the country.

IRISH TACTICS INVOKED.

In short, the Non-Cooperationists, or the "No-Changers" as they are also called, believe in the original programme of Gandhi and refuse to enter the Councils. If a plebiscite were taken in the country to-day it would probably be found that they are the strongest party in the country. This is largely due to Gandhi's leadership.

The Swarajists are under the leadership of C. R. Das and their point of disagreement with Gandhi lies in the fact that they are in favour of and have entered the Councils. They say, "Enter the Council and then fight for Swaraj. If the Government refuses to give in, start obstructionist tactics and make government impossible." They believe and follow the Irish tactics of Parnell. This Party was united with the No-changers until Gandhi went to prison. Their leaders still claim to believe in the Gandhi programme.

The third party, the Liberal Party, is the least numerous and has little influence in the country. They, too, believe that steps should be taken for the establishment of a responsible Government, their only main difference from the Swarajists being one of degree and method. They are against obstruction.

These are the demands of the Indians. The Government of India takes a different attitude on the matter. It is true that a leading Government spokesman said that Government and opposition agree that Swaraj should be introduced as soon as possible; that it cannot be brought in at once; that it must be accomplished by progressive stages, and that they differ only as to the stages by which Swaraj should be introduced.

Yet the difference is more important than it seems. "I attended the sessions of the National Legislative Assembly at Delhi when the resolution for responsible government was discussed. The resolution could not exactly be called an extreme one. It "recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take steps to have the Government of India Act revised with a view to establishing full responsible Government in India, and for the said purpose: (a) to summon at an early date a representative, Round Table Conference to recommend with due regard to the protection of rights and interests of important minorities the scheme of a constitution for India, and (2) after dissolving the Central Legislature to place the said scheme for approval before a newly elected Indian Legislature for its approval, and submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in a statute."

This resolution was carried by a great majority. But the Government does not need to pay any attention to the resolution. It is not responsible to the socalled Parliament.

The Government says this demand for Swaraj is all very well and good. But what will be the attitude of the self-governing India toward the Native States? What about the question of defence? "Full Dominion status," said Sir Malcolm Hailey, the former leader of the House, and now Governor of Punjab, "means a Dominion army under full control of the Dominion Government, and I have not yet seen any serious thinker who has pretended that India is yet in a position, or will in the immediate future be in a position, to create a Dominion army in the proper sense of the word."

Again the Government points out that full Dominion self-government cannot be granted as long as there is such a lack of mutual understanding between the Mahommedans and Hindus. Assuming such a reform were granted now, the minority communities would suffer, and the result would be intercommunal fights and chaos.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

Those who have visited Punjab and where the Mahomedans from the majority of the population, cannot close their eyes to the fact that there are serious conflicts going on between the two communities. They are divided on many points. One of the main reasons is the complaint of the Mahomedans that their community is entitled to a larger share of official positions than they have at present. The Hindus, having a greater proportion of educated people in their ranks, have in those two provinces a larger percentage of official positions than they are entitled to, according to their numbers. That is why we witness in those two provinces a scramble after positions and a bitter hatred of one part of the community against the other.

The Government is often accused of fostering hatred between the two communities. There is reason to believe that, while it has never been the official policy to keep the two races apart, the Government has not discouraged antagonism between them. It is only human that the Government should not discourage this. At present negotiations are being carried on between the leaders of the two communities and within the next twelve months they will probably arrive at some understanding.

The Indian Nationalists, and all thinking Indians are nationalists, do not ask for responsible Government in all affairs. They ask for responsible Government immediately, with the important reservations outlined above. It is inevitable that the reforms demanded now will be granted in time to come. If they are not granted in the immediate future, the British Government will be faced in India with an Irish problem a hundred times over.

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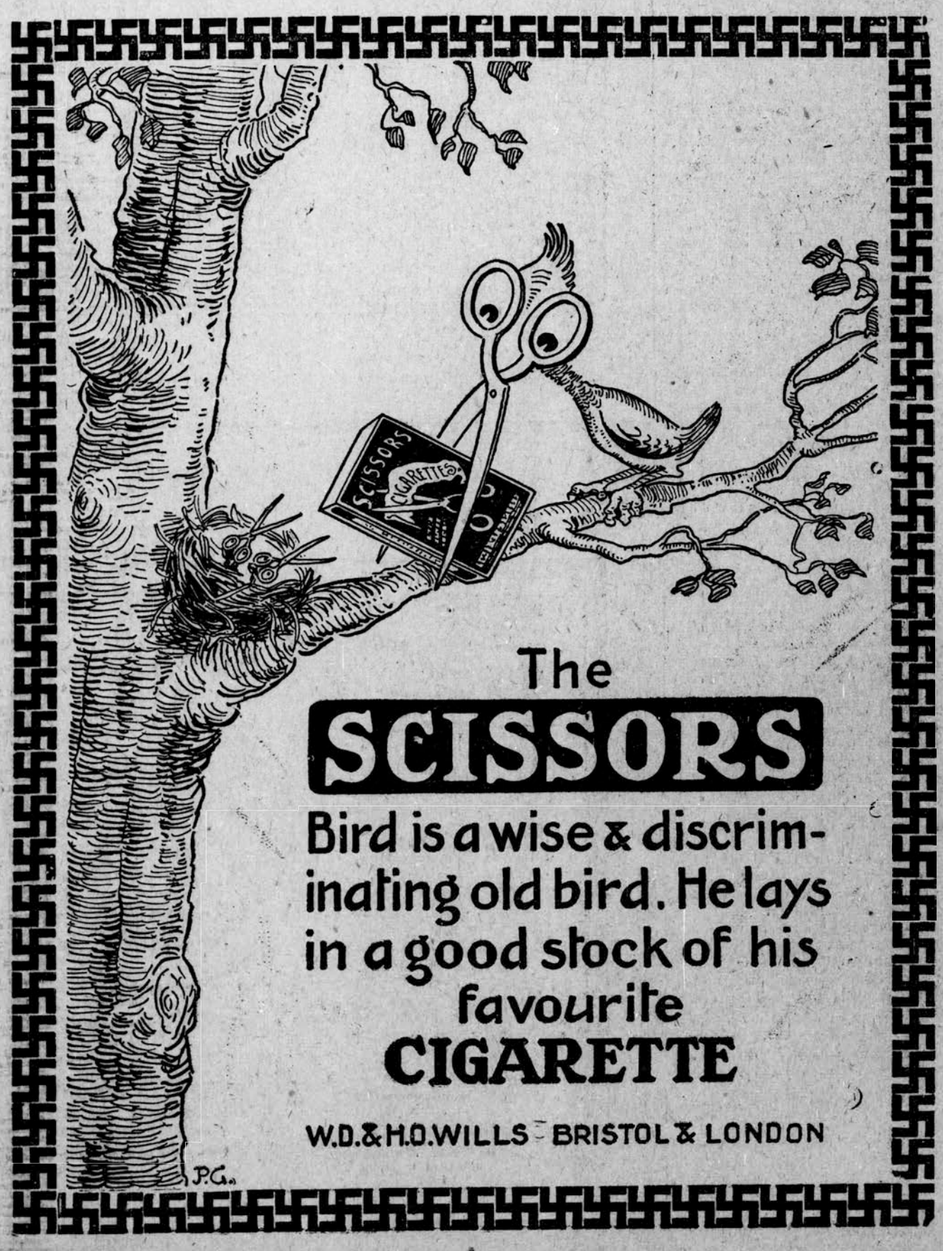

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